The New Era,

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. IX. NO. 28. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1860. WHOLE NO. 444.

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., Sharon, C. W. June 3, 1858. tf-16

W. HOSLEY,

CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, Office on Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. tf-17

J. SAXTON,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. tf-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. tf-10

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,

Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,

MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch. Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. tf-v5n1

DR. BENTLEY,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, NEWMARKET,

Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.

Feb 20, 1857, tf-3

RAILROAD HOTEL, NEWMARKET.

THE proprietor having again resumed the above *HOTEL* respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The *BAR* contains Liquors of the best Brands; and the Larder well supplied.

JAS. FORSYTH. Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. tf-37

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

☞ A number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. tf-1

UNITY FIRE & UNITY GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, OF ENGLAND,

Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.

J. W. MARSDEN, Oct. 28, '58. Agent Newmarket.

Whiskey Whiskey! Whiskey!

DOMESTIC AND TODDY,

OF Excellent Quality, by the *Barrel, Gallon* or *Quart*. For Sale cheap by. tf-21 JOHN BENTLEY.

Razors, Scissors and Knives,

GROUND and set, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by G. A. WALLACE.

Barber Shop, 2 Doors North of M. W. Bogart's Store, Newmarket, November 10th, 1858. tf-39

Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—West side Main-st., near the *New Era* building, Newmarket, C. W. July 7, 1859. tf-21

C. Mortimer,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. AURORA.

A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c., &c. Aurora, March 16, 1860. tf-5

Western Assurance Company,

OF TORONTO, C. W.,

CAPITAL $400,000.

P. D. KELLY, Ag't, Brownsville.

Lloydtown P. O. Brownsville, March 16, 1860. 4y-5

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

(LATE HAY'S OLD STAND.)

BY HENRY CROXON.

HOLLAND LANDING.

THESE premises have lately been thoroughly renovated and re-fitted for the accommodation of guests.

N. B.—Good Stabling and a careful hostler always in attendance. Holland Landing, March 16, 1860. tf-5

"Marksman's Home,"

BY JAS. McCLURE

HOLLAND LANDING.

THIS Hotel is now thoroughly fitted up for the accommodation of Guests, and attached to it is one of the best Public Rooms in the Village.

JAS. McCLURE,

Licensed Auctioneer!

For the United Counties of York and Peel.

☞ Charges Moderate. Holland Landing, March 22, 1860. *1y-6

Professional Notice.

DR. HUNTER begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches. Office at his Residence, Timothy Street.

Consultation hours from 9 to 11 o'clock, A.M. Newmarket, May 17, 1860. tf-14

TELEGRAPH OFFICE Re-Opened in Newmarket.

THE Undersigned has much pleasure in intimating to the business community, that the manager of the *Montreal Telegraph Company* has again re-opened an office in this place, and trusts the efforts which have been made to continue the office here, will be duly appreciated by the business community.

☞ Messages transmitted to any part of Canada, and the principal cities of the neighboring Republic, on the shortest notice.

O. FORD. Newmarket, Dec. 14, 1859 tf-44

Business Directory.

John T Stokes,

ARCHITECT &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. tf-51

T. Bishop & Son,

BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons. Dealers in Lime, &c. &c. Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. tf-14

A. BOULTBEE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. tf-36

R. MOORE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto. Toronto, June 5, 1857.

JOHN R. JONES,

BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand. Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured Newmarket, 1855. tf-1

INTERNATIONAL.

Life Assurance Society of London,

Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.

ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.

Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. tf-41

DR. PYNE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has *REMOVED* to his new premises on Gorham Street, opposite the Woollen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. tf-15

Dr. HACKETT,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &C.

RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill,) Newmarket. v6tf-26

E. D. ROGERS, JOINER AND CARPENTER,

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,

of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch. Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. 1y34

William B. Sullivan,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.—Office,—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W. November 4th, 1858. tf-38

RYAN & HALLEN, CIVIL ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

Office—Newmarket, County of York.

JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALLEN.

December 23, 1856 tf-47

H. Noble, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR

Sharon, C. W.

February 23, 1860. v9n2

Hides! Hides! Hides!

THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for hides.

THOMAS NIXON. Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1858. tf-43

WALTER B. GEIKIE, M. D.,

Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and recently, one of the Medical officers of the Toronto General Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr. Rolph's Medical School.

HAS returned to AURORA, and re-taken his former residence, on Yonge-street, where he may be consulted at all times, on the various branches of his profession. Aurora, Dec. 15, 1859. tf-44

S. M. JARVIS,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, *Victoria Hall, Toronto.*

BRANCH OFFICE—NEWMARKET.

HAS removed his office from Main Street, to Ontario Street, Newmarket, where the business will be conducted as usual, by Mr. J. L. CAMPION. Newmarket, 10th July, 1860. tf-22

J. W. KEETCH,

Watch & Clock Maker,

(FROM ENGLAND,)

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of East Gwillimbury and surrounding Townships, that he has commenced business in

SHARON, C. W.,

Where, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and

LOW CHARGES,

To merit and receive a share of public patronage.

☞ Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and all kinds of Fancy Articles carefully repaired and Warranted. The best reference can be given on application Sharon, May 23rd, 1860. 1y-15

WM. BOWDEN,

CARPENTER, JOINER, &c.,

IN RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place begs respectfully to intimate that he has

REMOVED TO HIS NEW PREMISES,

Second house north of the residence of R H Smith, Esq., and is now prepared to contract for the

Erection of Buildings

Of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise as may be agreed upon. Constantly on hand Doors, Sashes, Venetian Blinds, &c.

☞ **Orders Respectfully Solicited.**

Lumber and Farm Produce taken in exchange. Newmarket, April 10, 1860. tf-9

For Sale!

2,000 FENCE & FOUDATION CEDAR POSTS. Enquire of

A. J. McCRACKEN. Newmarket, Feb. 7, 1860. tf-52

Poetry.

LINES ON A SKELETON.

Exactly forty years ago, the London *Morning Chronicle* published a poem, entitled "Lines on a Skeleton," which excited much attention. Every effort, even to the offering of a reward of fifty guineas, was vainly made to discover the author. All that ever transpired was, that the poem, in a fair, clerky hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable beauty of form and color, in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, London, and that the Curator of the museum had sent them to Mr. Perry, editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full.
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat,
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasure, long forgot,
Nor Hope, nor Love, nor Joy, nor Fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shown the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void—
If social Love that eye employed;
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and suns are sunk in Night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue.
If Falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise, was chained;
If bold in Virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke!
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils Eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine?
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem,
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on Wealth or Fame.

Avails it, whether bare or shod,
These feet the paths of Duty trod?
If from the bowers of Ease they fled,
To seek afflictions humble shed.
If Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to Virtue's cot returned,
These feet with Angel's wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

An Essay on the Cultivation of Poetical Tastes.

The following Essay was read before the last meeting of the Teachers' Association, held at Aurora, by

MISS APPLETON.

Although all men or women are not poets, and some are so constituted by nature as to be incapable of appreciating or enjoying the productions of the master spirits of the lyre, or the high and soul ennobling views to be learned from the occurrence of important events, or the pathos of life's humbler, but not less interesting record: yet in all ages of the world's history, and among all nations, in all stages of society, the spirit of poetry, in some or all of its varied forms has been manifested and found a sympathetic chord in the affections of mankind. The minstrels of Cambraria kept alive among their rugged hills the stern love of freedom, until the ruthless Edward swept them from among their people, lest their wilds strain of the prowess and might of their ancestors should interfere with his project of bringing the mountains of Wales beneath his sceptre, showing that he fully understood the influence their popular minstrelsy would exercise over the hardy and brave race he wished to subjugate. The wild savage of the wilderness recounts in rude strains, his fathers, his own, and his nations glories, or raise his mind to deeds of daring through the influence of the exciting war song, or chants his death lay with true heroic spirit. The Ethiopean beneath his shading palms, the islander of the southern seas, the dweller amidst northern snows, the inhabitants of every city, village, hamlet, mountain, and plain, have all, in some measure, the love of the wonderful, the strange, the romantic, the beautiful, heroic and sympathetic, which naturally finds a language expressive of the emotions excited, and though those expressions may be far from the perfection of poetical measures they are sufficient to show that there exists a permanent basis in the human intellect for the talent of poetry. But it is not always the actors in events of great poetical interest become their recorders, although we have many instances of the most beautiful effusions of poetical excitement and elevation in which the actors are the poets as in Moses' song of triumph on the shores of the red sea, in which a great nation celebrated its deliverance from captivity, and in Deborah, and Borak's song of victory over Sisera, with many other passages of highest poetical beauty, splendor, pathos, and power, but in the great epics handed down to us from preceding ages the composers have more frequently been those who in comparative quickness, themselves, contemplated those great events, that enlarged and excited their fancy and judgement. Blind Homer has given us the Trojan war, embellished and enriched by his powerful imagination with the imagery of the ancient Grecian Mythology, Virgil, the descent of the founders of Rome from the Trojan hero the God like Æneas. Millen, "The fearful flight of high Archangel from the throne of heaven, to the dark wastes of inexhaustless woe"—and through that flight,

"The loss of Eden till one man restore."

Shakespear's magnificent genius has given us with masterly finishing the characters of preceding generations, which with the cloud of beautiful poetry on all subjects, from various authors and different ages has enriched the world with the wealth of poetical productions, which can only be appreciated fully by the poetically cultivated mind, which like other acquirements must have the foundation laid in early life to acquire in maturer years the capacity of enjoying the productions of wit and genius. It is often asserted by many that they cannot enjoy poetry, they cannot like it: perhaps those persons are not aware how much, or how often, they are pleased and gratified by poetical sentiments; all poetry is not reduced to measured rhyme, or stately blank verse, neither is it all written, but floats around us in the breezes and blossoms of spring, the flowers and bloom of summer, the grandeur of autumn, or the gloom and dread of winter or in the pathos, affection and tenderness of domestic life, and most persons can be suited in some degree, if supplied with poetry relating to incidents in which their own feelings, have been personally interested, and are gratified with verse of the simplest character although they may not from various circumstances be disposed to enter the higher fields of literature in that department; and indeed the nature of our employments and the aspect of our country has a tendency so to enlist the facilities of its people in the pursuit of wealth and comfortable living, that we are more likely to furnish themes for the poet at some future time than to be very poetically gifted ourselves, unless in the midst of our stirring industry we give ourselves a little time for poetical culture: and all cultivated minds will readily acknowledge that to acquire the power of understanding and appreciating the higher walks of literature a little more than is comprehended as yet in our country will not be the means of deteriorating any enjoyment of happiness or contentment; and although we have little of really national poetry or any history so written as to give eloquently the lights and shadows of our career as a people and nation, we shall have attained something to our credit if we learn to value the master minds of other lands, and bring our national reading up to the standard to which our Anglo Saxon tongue has attained, we shall have a great deal done towards improving our language as a people. For though we may study all the rules of English Grammar to perfection, there is no way to attain copiousness of expression and a full, rich, refined, and classicle language than by reading extensively the productions of poetical, historical and scientific authors, and although we have gained a grand elevation as a young nation, but a little more (in our West) than half a centuries' growth, and cannot be called an ignorant people which our Bible freedom and free press literature, must ever forbid us to be, we are not as yet a deeply learned or extensively reading nation. We are generally too easily satisfied with the light literature of magazines and periodicals which are strewn, if we may so speak, among such a practical company on the porches of the halls of science, to enter methodically into the task of acquainting ourselves with the stores of learning piled up in those stately halls, and of which careful attention and resolute perseverance can alone make us the possessors. But to return to our subject more closely, a national and general culture of poetical taste: I have heard it asserted that we could never produce any poetry of a high standard because we have no lofty mountains, or remarkably picturesque scenery, but though not denying the full merit of grand and sublime scenery, in poetical description, I think we have only to stand still and think a little to bring around us a grand panorama of majestic scenery, our beautiful and picturesque highway of engirding lakes; Niagara, with its foaming unceasing thunder, its spray and rainbows, its whirlpool and precipices; our sudden thunder storm, our quickly perfected and resplendant summer, our autumn with its rich, varied and intermingled hues, the majestic white storm of winter with snow wreath, and lovely nights lighted by moon and stars, and northern streamers; calm, holy and peaceful; our fair o'er arching sky although bounded to the view only by the remnant of once savage haunted forests, who could scarce behold from their shaded dwellings the calm fair cerulian vault as we behold it with its floating drapery of fleecy silvery cloud curtains and refulgent summer sunlight, and when we realize that it overshadows the dwellings of a free people, who may never know a shackle on word, deed, thought, or limb, but what they themselves subscribe; it becomes to my view, a grand poetical dome, to which, I hope the incense of grateful, and worshiping hearts, will never cease to ascend till the great Archangel shall stand one foot upon the land, and proclaim, that time shall be no more.

To be Continued.

Literature.

Optics and Electricity.

In the science to which we now wish to call our reader's attention, the principles (if we are justified in making use of the plural number) are even more simple than in Optics. A certain mysterious agent which appears to pervade all nature, and which for a want of a better name, we call the electric fluid, produces when its equilibrium is disturbed, effects which are even more astonishing than any which we have described as produced upon optical principles. This scene has, for many reasons, always appeared to us to possess more attractions as a popular study than those which may be found in the science of Optics. It comes home more closely to the every-day life of every man. The expansion given to the mind by the study of the magnitude, and minutiæ of the physical world must be admitted; the fact stands forward too prominently and too firmly to be either pushed back or turned aside; but notwithstanding this, it matters little to the everyday workingman whether he is cognizant of the fact that the planet Saturn is surrounded with rings, or that infinitesimal animalcules exist in stagnant water. For the former he, perhaps, cares little even if aware of it; and of the latter he is not likely to acquire a knowledge, as he will most probably keep clear of such water altogether, but from the electoral influences within him and around him, he cannot withdraw himself. They envelop him as with a garment; he feels their effects (although, perhaps unconscious of the cause) upon his nerves, his brain, his muscles, in short, through his whole physical conformation, and he can no more remove himself from the reach of these influences than he can shuffle off his identity. Hence then, the necessity of being, if possible, thoroughly acquainted with the laws by which these influences may be modified and regulated or at least of being so far acquainted with them as to be able to ward off or neutralize their most damaging effects.

The mystery which, in this science, surrounds the motive power or first principle, or by whatever other name we may call it, has always appeared to us to form one of the strongest points of attraction in the study of it. In the science of Optics, as in that of Electricity, we know that there is an agent or first cause—a certain something about which we reason, and the different modifications and properties of which, when investigated and classified constitute the science. In Optics we are aware that this agent is the sun-beam; in Electricity we know it to be an indefinable something concerning the nature of which it is impossible to hazard even a conjecture; in the former, the agent, if not tangible, is at least palpable in its normal state; in the latter, it is neither tangible nor palpable in its normal state; in the one, we see the agent around us on every side—it lights us and warms us; in the other it is invisible, hidden in the recesses of the earth like one of the genii of Eastern mythology, until summoned into life and activity by rubbing the glass of the lamp; in the first we have visible sunshine, in the second an invisible phantom.

Another reason which makes, or should make the study of Electricity popular, is the comparative cheapness of the materials of experiment. In all, or most of the other physical sciences, and more particularly in Optics the expense of the aparatus is a formidable item, and often prevents the study of them by a man of moderate means. A variety of lenses, two or three telescopes, a microscope, aprism, etc., are no small drawbacks on the pocket of a poor man, and yet these form only the commencement of a complete set of tools for the optician's workshop; whereas, in Electricity, the principal item will be the machine, which a man of ordinary mechanical genius may make for himself at a very trifling expense; the remaining items are so cheap as scarcely to deserve mentioning, being pith, balls, brass chains, panes of glass, tin foil, silk thread, etc.

As to the effects produced by the two agents upon the physical world, the comparison as to variety is vastly in favor of Electricity. In Optics, the permanent effects are few and harmless, being confined to certain chemical phenomena, and that in a few instances only; in Electricity, they are generally permanent, and sometimes desolating realities. We find it in its violence in the shattering lightning, and in the overwhelming waterspout; in the circular hurricane that sweeps along its path as with the besom of destruction and in the pillars of dust that dance harmlessly upon the plains of Australia; in the destructive hail shower, and in the pleasing constructions of the northern lights. But it is in the mastery which man has acquired over it by studying its laws that its chief interest consists. It has effected the decomposition of bodies which had previously resisted every other method known to the chemist; it transmits though almost instantaneously; it furnishes the practical astronomer with a method of noting down the exact instant of the time of taking an observation without his being under the necessity of removing his eye from the telescope; it may be made to produce the most intense heat yet discovered, and is used as a moter for small machinery, and in such cases is preferred to all other motors in consequence of the regularity of its action; it plates the baser metals with silver or gold, and covers with a pellicle of copper the common plaster casts, so as to give them the appearance of solid metal; it can be collected in amount sufficient to destroy life, and yet be sent in a continuous stream through the delicate texture of the brain; and the experiments seem to prove that it can be made a powerful auxiliary in promoting vegetation.

Such appears to us to be a few of the salient point attraction which should form an inducement to the study of these sciences.

The Seven Wonders of the World—and the Last.

From the Scientific American.

The *Great Eastern* has been called "the eighth wonder of the world," but a brief comparison with the others and a consideration of the several elements which enter into its structure will show that it is a far greater wonder than any of the marvels of early days. The seven great works which so excited the admiration of the ancients that they called them "wonders of the world" were as follows:

1st—The Egyptian Pyramids. The largest of these is 693 feet square and 490 feet high, and its base covers 11¼ acres of ground

2nd—The Mausoleum, erected at Mausolus, a king of Caria, by his widow, Artemisia. It was 63 feet long and 35 feet high.

3rd—The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. This was 425 feet in length and 220 feet in breadth.

4th—Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. These walls were stated, by Herodotus, to have been 85 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 60 miles in length; and this statement is deemed creditable by modern antiquarians.

5th—The Colesus of Rhodes. This was a brazen statue of Appolo, 105 feet in height standing at the mouth of the harbor of Rhodes.

6th—The Statute of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, which was made of ivory and gold, and was wonderful for its beauty rather than for its size.

7th.—The Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus. This was a light-house 500 feet high, on the island of Pharos at Alexandria, in Egypt. A fire of wood was kept burning on its summit during the night, to guide ships to the harbor.

As mere masses of matter, a small mountain surpasses any or indeed all of these works combined, and of course, the only reason why they excite our admiration or interest is in the circumstance that they are the work of *our race*; they are splendid triumphs of human intelligence and power. But in this point of view how completely they sink into insignificance when compared with the *Great Eastern* steamship! How vast is the mass of accumulated knowledge that has been used in the construction of this fabric! It is said that $500,000 were expended in experiments to determine the proper thickness of the iron plates to be used in the several parts of the Menai Bridge; and that Bridge was very literally the harbinger of the *Great Eastern*. But these experiments furnish but an inconsiderable fraction of the knowledge of materials which has been employed in this structure. The engineers would have deemed it an unpardonable neglect for them to have been ignorant of the results of any of the numerous experiments which have been made in various parts of the world to test the strength or any of the properties of any materials which might possibly have been used in any part of the fabric. None but those familiar with investions in this department can form any idea of the immense amount of study and experiment which have been devoted to the smelting, the hammering, rolling, heating, bending, punching and shearing of iron. With all this accumulated knowledge, how great was the mental labor required to determine the form and dimensions of every one of the numerous beams, and of the thousand plates in this ship! Such would be the comparison of the great vessel with our works, if she were to remain stationary on solid foundations; but the 12,000 tons of iron of which she is composed are destined to *float* on the liquid ocean; she is to plow her way through the billows, to rise and fall with the tide, and to pass her life as a drop of the sea! It is in the knowledge and thought which have been combined to produce and direct this motion, that the *Great Eastern* leaves the works of ancient wonder out of comparison. In order to determine the size of the boilers, conducting pipes, valves and pumps how numerous, careful and laborious have been the experiments upon the evaporation of water, the pressure of steam at various temperatures, the absorption of incondensible gases by water, and the hundreds of other matters which we have not space even to enumerate.

The perpetual interest and wonder excited by the *Great Eastern*, is in the vast volume of embodied thought that is embraced by her iron ribs. And yet all this is surpassed by the knowledge of the stars which are to direct her course. How enormous has been the amount of intellectual labor, devoted by the greatest minds that the world has ever known, to those investigations of astronomy which have brought the art of navigation to its present state of perfection. In the bold genius which conceived the enterprize—in the long accumulations of money which furnished the capital—in the acquisitions of knowledge and grasp of mind which planned her complicated structure—and in the sublime science which, by observation on the distant heavenly bodies, is to guide her pre-determined way over the pathless ocean—the iron ship which now lies at the foot of Hammond street, in this city, is the greatest conquest of intellect over inanimate matter and the blind forces of nature that has ever been achieved by the human race.

Maxims for Farmers.

"Never put off till to morrow what can as well be done to day." Our short working seasons and variable climate render this absolutely necessary.

"Never occupy more land than you can cultivate thoroughly." One acre well tilled is more profitable than two acres slovenly managed.

"Never contract debts, with expectation of paying for them with crops not yet grown." There are so many liabilities to failure, that we seldom realize what we anticipate.

"Never keep more stock than you can winter well; nor less than will consume all the fodder you can raise." To sell hay or straw is unwise and unprofitable.

"Never expose stock of any kind to the enclemency of a Canadian winter." They require, at least one-third more food and are poorer in the spring; besides; it is cruel and shiftless.

"Never neglect getting up a year's supply of wood in the leisure of winter." It is unprofitable to cut wood in summer, when wages are double, and every hour is required on the farm.

"Never spend your labor and waste your seed, in trying to raise grain in 'dropsical' land." It is better to spend the price of the seed, and the labor of plowing and harrowing, in drains at the first; then your capital is properly invested, and you will be likely to get a handsome dividend.

"Never plant an orchard with the expectation of its thriving, unless you first prepare the land well, stake well, fence well, and cultivate well—hoed crops are best."—What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," must always be borne in mind in the raising of fruit trees to anything like perfection.

"Never let your tools and implements be exposed to the decaying influences of the sun rain, and frost, except when in use." "A place for everything and everything in its place," will pay at least twenty-five per cent. per annum in this respect.

"Never depend upon a neighbor's grindstone to sharpen your tools on." It is a waste of time, and time is a farmer's capital, when rightly employed. This might also apply to borrowing in general.

"Never trust boys to plow unless you are frequently in the field." A man's wages may soon be lost in careless plowing.

"Never trust children to milk the cows, unless some competent person follows after to secure the most valuable part of the milk." A cow is soon spoiled by bad milking.

"Never use the contemptible saying 'time enough yet;' but always endeavor to do every thing in season. "Take time by the forelock." *Lead* the work, rather than be *driven* by it.

"Never let the farm absorb all your attention, to the total exclusion of a garden." There is more profit and real pleasure to be derived from a garden, than from any other acre of the farm. A good farmer should also be a good gardener.

Shaving a Note.

Old Skinflint was the most celebrated broker in Philadelphia—his shaving operations were famous as he generally took off not only beard and whiskers but one pound of flesh in addition. Young Henry Saturn was one of those flashing chaps who loved wine and horses, and form a majority of the borrowers. Henry having many wants, on various occasions borrowed of Skinflint, at three per cent a month "off," and having at sundry periods made "raises," paid off his responsibilities. At last he got tired of such constant borrowing and repaying. It would be six years before his estates could be sold under the terms of his father's will, who had prudently postponed that event until Harry should reach the age of thirty, and Harry concluded to make a hearty operation at once, and be rid of the botheration of continual borrowing. Away to Skinflint he hied determined to procure a good round sum and be done with it.

"I want ten thousand for six years."

"Hem; what security will you give?"

"Oh you may have my bond—that will bind my property."

"Hem; what discount will you give?"—You know my rule is always to take discount off—besides you owe me one thousand due to-day, and I lent you a ten in the street the other day."

"I won't pay what I have been paying.—one and a quarter per cent is enough. You may take it "off" and take out what I owe you besides."

"Hem; well, here's a bond for a thousand, at six years; sign it, and it'll all be right."

No sooner said than done, Harry affixed his autograph, and hummed a tune while Skinflint got his checkbook and made a calculation.

"Have you got ten dollars about you?" asked he in a moment, "if so, let me have it."

"All right my old boy," said Harry, supposing he wanted to make change; "there it is,"

"Hem, hem," said Skinflint, looking up his desk, and making preparations to skoot.

Stop, old fellow," said Harry; "where's my money?"

"Your money, you've got it."

"Got it; what do you mean?"

"Why, my dear fellow you've got it. Ten thousand at one and a quarter a month for six years, is nine thousand—a thousand you owed me—and just paid the ten; it's all right my dear boy—a fair business transaction."

A Hint.

Under the head of "Nothing is Lost," a late London paper contains the following paragraph. We give it as we find it. If it be true, we trust that the discoverer will not be like the dog in the manger, but impart the useful discovery for the benefit of his fellows. A large business might be done in Miramichi, where the accumulation of sawdust has long been, and still continues to be a great nuisance:—

"It is said of old that the Creator *weighed* the dust and *measured* the water when he made the world. The first quantity is here still, and though man can scatter, move, mix, or unmix, yet he can destroy nothing; the putrefaction and destruction of one thing is a preparation for the being, and the bloom, and the beauty of another. Something gathers up all fragments, and nothing is lost. We learn that, by a recent invention, *sawdust* may, by hydraulic pressure, with bitumen or liquid glue and rosin, be compressed into beams, planks, &c., suitable for ship building purposes. It becomes as hard as iron, and admits of being planed and turned; and is waterproof. (With this invention we hope we shall hear no more of decayed vessels.)—Might not this invention save all the artificial fuel, if small coal, tan, or other combustable refuse were combined with sawdust.—*Gleaner.*

Amusement.

☞ Industry is fortune's right hand; frugality her left.

☞ Girls are still allowed to *jump* into matrimony this year.

☞ What goes most against a farmers grain? His reaping-machine.

☞ Act upright and fearlessly and you may defy the devil and his work.

☞ Life consists not in mere existance, but in the well spending of our time.

☞ To correct an evil which already exists, is not so well as to foresee and prevent it.

☞ In the Bank of England no fewer than sixty folio volumes, or ledgers, are daily filled with writing in keeping the accounts.

☞ Why is a minister like a locomotive? Because we have to look out for him when the bell rings.

☞ It is an old proverb that "boys will be boys." What a pity it is'nt equally true that men will be men.

☞ Dr. Steinroth, a German economist, proposes to add to the food of man by bleeding oxen, cows and sheep, and using it for food.

Our observance of "propriety should be habitual, and, if possible, we should have no faults to be corrected.

☞ The following is good advice to persons visiting offices and other places of business: Shut the door, and when you are done talking just serve your mouth the same way.

JONATHAN said he had two good reasons for talking to himself. In the first place he liked to talk to a sensible man, and in the next place he liked to hear a sensible man talk.

☞ Thanksgiving morning, a widow lady was summoned to her door to receive a splendid turkey. 'Who sent it?' asked the lady. 'I was tould not to lisp,' replied the Hibernian. 'Ah, I can guess,' responded the lady. 'Bedad, that's just what I tould Deacon Grant.

☞ A queer fellow mowing grass, was intolerably stung by a bee. Dropping the scythe he followed the bee, and catching the insect in the grass, he took a pin from his collar, and commenced stabbing the bee with it, saying, I'll let ye know, old fellow, that there's a God in Israel.

☞ A railroad conductor having insulted a lady passenger, she said, indignantly, that the company which owned that road should not see another cent of her money. 'How' so?' said the conductor, 'how can you manage it?' 'Hereafter,' replied the lady, 'instead of buying a ticket at the office, I shall pay my fare to you.'

☞ 'Brudder Jones, can you tell me de difference 'tween dying and dieting?' 'Well, of course I can, Samuel. When you diet you lib on noffin, and when you die you lab nothing to lib on.' 'Well, dat's different from what I tort it was. I tort it was a race atween doctorin' stuff and starvation, to see which would kill first."

☞ A farmer told his man, who was thoroughly Irish, to run into the pasture and catch an ox. 'I mean the *off one*; I will manage the other myself,' he said. Pat ran to do as he was bidden, but, suddenly paused, with the exclamation: 'Its a reasonable man, anyhow. Bedad and how am I to know which is the orphan?'

New Advertisements.

Sweeds Iron—Rogers, Padfield & Co.
A Servant Girl Wanted—Ens Office.
Journeymen Shoemakers Wanted—D. Lee.
Buggy for Sale—H. Thompson.
Village of Newmarket—Robert Wallis.
Picture Gallery—Susan McCamus jr.
Cow Astray—G. Ball.
To Dairymen and Farmers—J. & T. Botsford.
Concert—St. Paul's Church.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Moving South.

Accommodation Train	- - -	8.32 a.m.
Mail Train do.	- - -	6.41 p.m.

Moving South.

Mail Train do.	- - -	9.10 a.m.
Accommodation Train	- - -	5.55 p.m.

Agents for "New Era."

Aurora, - - - -	{ Mar. James Lloyd. " Seth Ashton.
Rettelby, - - - -	" S. Shober.
Lloydtown, - - - -	" J. J. Pearson.
Lockeby, - - - -	" Samuel Machell.
Nobleton, - - - -	" C. Stokell.
Carrion, - - - -	" J. Tebby.
Holland Landing, - -	" J. McCague.
Queensville, - - -	" Wm. Case.
Keswick, - - - -	" H. Moore.
Georgina and Sutton, -	" R. H. Evans.
Oakwood, - - - -	" James Wear.
Pine Orchard, - - -	" M. Willson.
Lemonville, - - -	" Wm. McKay.
Stouffville, - - -	" Dr. Patel.
Newmarket, - - -	" Mr. Hunter, P. M.
Uxbridge, - - - -	" Smith, P. M.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, August 24, 1860.

General Summary.

☞ Aurora is looking up: the firm of R. Boyd & Bro. have also commenced Wheat buying. Farmers in that vicinity should enquire for them.

☞ We learn it has been definitely arranged for His Royal Highness to take a trip over the Northern R. R. What do our chief functionaries intend doing by way of giving a welcome?

☞ We are requested to remind S.S. Teachers of the Union Meeting which takes place to-morrow (Saturday) in Newmarket, at three o'clock p.m. We believe the meeting will be held in the U. S. S. Room.

☞ The Montreal *Gazette* says—"We are glad to hear that our eloquent city representative, Mr McGee, has been invited, and has consented to speak to the sentiment of success to the Victoria Bridge, at the banquet to be given to H. R. H. after the inauguration of that magnificent structure."

☞ The *Sunday School Dial* is the title of a new paper issued at Owen Sound—edited by Mr. Wm Smith. The No. before us presents a very tidy appearance, while the matter, both original and selected, reflects credit upon the taste and ability of its conductor. It is to be issued semi-monthly, at 30 cts per annum.

☞ The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Native Canadians held in the St Lawrence Hall on Tuesday evening last—"That all Native Canadians joining the procession, whether identified with the National Societies or not, should wear the Maple Leaf as an emblem of the land of their birth."

☞ On the 21st inst., the Speakers of both the Houses of Parliament in Canada were Knighted by the Prince. We have, therefore, two more Sirs in the country. Aristocracy is on the increase; but it certainly is an honor to Canada that the Prince should pass through the oldest Colonies and make the first Knight here.

☞ Talking about "putting away the cares of life" reminds us that Messrs Bogart, Padfield & Co., have in stock the best selection of smoking and chewing Tobacco we have ever seen in the village—beautifully packed in foil, thereby saving the trouble and wear of a Box. The stock varies from the best *pure leaf* down to the cheapest in market. Call and see—no charge for inspection.

☞ *The British American Journal* is the title of a new Medical Work, issued monthly at Montreal, edited by Archibald Hall, M. D., and published by John Lovell, to which, we have previously directed the attention of our readers. The No. for August is before us, and quite equals any of the preceding. To the profession, this work is very valuable indeed; and every student should subscribe.

☞ We beg to call special attention to the announcement of a Sacred Concert in St Paul's Church, Newmarket on the 30th—next Thursday evening for the benefit of the Sunday School. The "bill of fare" is excellent, and we make no doubt the amateur performers will do the composers and themselves justice, by the manner in which the various pieces will be rendered. The object, too, being of a benevolent character, we hope to see a large attendance. Tickets 25 cts each. Mr. P. L. Berlen is announced as Musical Director for the occasion.

☞ The *Court Journal* announces, that "a patent has just passed the Great Seal, conferring the powers of a Viceroy upon the young Prince of Wales, during his visit to Canada.—His Royal Highness will thus have the same right of conferring the honor of Knighthood that is possessed by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which is simply by giving the *accolade*. Honors of a higher rank, and which are hereditary, require a patent, and therefore the crown will act in those cases through the Secretary of State, as usual. At any rate, no material alteration has been made in issuing the Princes patent, as to the mode hitherto pursued in granting such honors. We believe the patent was forwarded last week from England to His Royal Highness.

☞ The *Leader* of Tuesday announces that the *Colonist* newspaper was filed in Chancery, by Mr Samuel Thompson against Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the present publisher. The *Leader* adds—"The object sought to be obtained by Mr Thompson is the recovery of the possession of the *Colonist*, the present publisher having, it is alleged, had the presumption to proclaim himself the proprietor. It would appear that, some time ago, Mr O'Brien negotiated for the purchase of the paper, and that certain terms were agreed upon, which terms, however, it is complained, have never been carried out. A variety of other grievances are set forth in the Bill, the most noticeable of which is that in the hands of O'Brien, the *Colonist* has been greatly ruined."

Fire.—A correspondent informs us that Daniel Steel, of the 3rd Con. of Whitchurch, met with a serious loss by fire on Sunday, the 13th inst. His dwelling and nearly all his household effects, together with a new [illegible] were consumed. The origin appears as follows:—Mr Steel had been smoking while reclining upon a lounge. Shortly after, he, along with Mrs Steel went out for a walk; but had not gone far when they discovered smoke ascending from the premises. On their return, the room was in a blaze, and Mr Steel barely had time to recover a few papers out of it. By the assistance of the neighbors a portion of his bedding and some few other articles were saved; and also succeeded in saving the other buildings. Loss, about $700. No insurance.

The Difficulties in Syria.

Who can recount the horrid massacres or painful assassinations, recently perpetrated in Syria by the blood-thirsty Druses, without having his sympathies excited and indignation aroused for the down-trodden and grievously oppressed victims of cruelty and malice? And when we look back only two or three years—especially when we remember the fearful slaughter at Balaklava and at the Redan,—or reflect upon the causes of the great struggle of the Crimean campaign, and how Christian blood flowed to save the Ottoman Empire from being wiped from the map of the world, the conduct of the Turkish authorities, with regard to the recent barbarities and cruelties, presents a painful commentary. At that time England and France had to unite their efforts to save Turkish independence,—and now these two nations are the first to be insulted by their uncivilized and heathenish cruelty, and again have to combine in remonstrating and punishing the ungrateful people they sacrificed thousands to protect. The Turkish authorities appear to have been unwilling to assist the persecuted; in fact, the soldiers themselves, from whom the Christians had a right to expect protection, were not a whit behind the mountaineering Druses in cruelty and blood-thirstiness. It is said the atrocities in the neighborhood of Sidon and Damascus were of the most painful character, and hundreds of christians were forced, at the point of the sword, to embrace Moslemism—while many sealed with their blood their undying love for the religion of Christ Jesus. The Beyrout correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes—

"The Druses have murdered in cold blood upwards of 4,000 Christians, including more than a hundred Catholic and Greek priests and monks. They have burnt down upwards of 120 Christian villages, including more than 100 churches and 16 convents."

Perhaps it will be of interest to our readers to give a brief account of the supposed origin of these Druses; and in doing so, we would state that at best it is a matter of speculation rather than fact. Some writers affirm that a French gentleman, of the noble family of Dreux, in the crusade of the eleventh century, led a regiment that became hard pressed by the Saracens on one occasion, and was forced to separate from the general army; and withdrawing into the deep passes near Bethlehem, he fortified himself against the enemy. The subsequent reverses of the Christian army made his separation from the main body perpetual. He made good his defence, however, against the Saracens, and finally withdrawing into almost inaccessible mountain ranges, he settled a colony,—which, by a corruption of the name Dreux, in later times were called Druses. In speaking on this subject we clip the following from our exchanges:—

"Others say that these Druses are the same as the Davazes Davazes, described by the historian Elmakin. One horrible circumstance of identity at least exists between the two races. It is the incredible incests which their code allows. Parents and children, brothers and sisters, intermarry among the Druses without the slightest compunction. Their precautions and brief connections hardly, deserve however, to be called marriages. The Druses divorce their wives as often as caprice may dictate.

Others suppose them to be of Arabic origin, and a heretical off-shoot from the Mohammedan system in the tenth century. Gibbon describes them as a sect of Mohammedan superstitists, who followed a crazy and blasphemous fanatic by the name of Hakam, almost equally an enemy of christians and moslems, in the eleventh century. Certain it is, says Volney, that they have a contempt for all that the Mohammedans hold sacred. They do not practice circumcision, prayers, fasts or festivals, as enjoined by the Koran. They drink wine, eat pork, and practice all kinds of abomination in the eyes of strict Musselmen. The confused medly presented by their language, rites and traditions, have baffled and bewildered the most sagacious and learned historians who have made them the object of antiquarian search."

Certain it is, however, let their origin be what it may, England and France are about to demand satisfaction, as will be seen by reference to the telegraphic news brought out by the *North American*. Their remonstrance has had the effect of waking up the Sultan to a sense of his position before these two countries, and he would fain make them believe he was exceedingly anxious to quell the disturbance. But the fact that 30,000 christian women were sold at 25 piastres each, and were detained in harems, without any extraordinary effort to liberate them, or bring the ringleaders to justice, and visit with condign punishment the participators in this diabolical traffic leaves room for strong suspicion at least, that the Turks have been secretly fostering, nay, actually conniving at the practices and uncivilized conduct of the Druses. We are aware that many people look upon this matter in a different light, and believe the Sultan has been acting in good faith with his Crimean allies; but we must confess his apathy on the first appearance of these troubles lends us to the conclusion that he was exceedingly loth to mete out justice to those who had a right to expect his protection. No doubt the determined attitude of England and France will cause him to act with decision—fearing, as he does, their indignation; and well it is for the Christians of Syria, that they have the sympathy of two such nations as have now undertaken for them. They will yet see better days.

That £5,000 Transaction.

The conduct of the London *Free Press*, in the manner in which its editor vainly tries to distort the clear and lucid evidence adduced by the *Globe*, of the "£5,000 corruption charge" against the son or member for Toronto, to say the least, very reprehensible. What care the general public for the mere opinions of this or that journal, or the mythical speculations of this or that politician, when positive *facts*—facts unquestionable, establishing the correctness of the transaction as clear as the sun, can and are laid before them. Much more honorable would it have been for the *Free Press* and papers of the same kidney, had they expressed their satisfaction, in that Mr. Brown had so clearly established his innocence and shown the utter absence of anything to warrant the making of so grave a charge, than to quibble about the way the transaction was arranged, or the manner in which an individual chooses to conduct his purely private business.—"It's a long lane that has no turn" is an old adage that the *Free Press* editor should remember, the time may come when he will be seeking even handed justice, under the light of less convincing—less positive evidence.

"We feel satisfied of one thing from what has now come to light, that but for Mr. Brown's parliamentary position the credit would not have been granted."—*Brantford Herald*.

With equal propriety we might say, were it not for the support rendered the Government, the Brantford *Herald* would not now be in existance—hence "corruption" and "bribery," is self evident. Such reasoning is absurd, and leaves room for doubt regarding almost any transaction in life.

Whitchurch Council.

The above Council met at Sangster's Hotel, Stouffville, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860. All the members present—the Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The Council then examined the Poll-Books on the vote of the Town Hall By-Law—showing the same to have been lost—30 for and 197 against its adoption. The third reading was then vetoed in Council.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances and administer to the relief of Wm Atkinson, a pauper, reported that they had found him deserving of aid and had guaranteed the sum of $1 per week until the present meeting of Council. Report received and adopted.

Applications for the office of Township Collector were received from Messrs Henry Mowder, Thomas Lloyd and L. B. Pearson.

Petitions were received and read from the Trustees of various School Sections below named, asking the Council to levy certain amounts for School purposes.

School Sec No. 1	.....	$140
Do.	2	200
Do.	4	120
Do.	7	35
Do.	8	155
Do.	10	200
Do.	11	60
Union S. S. with King No. 3		140
Do. Do.	2 the Whitchurch proportion of	$600

A Petition from the rate-payers of S. Section No. 4, Union with Markham, desiring the repeal of the By-Law uniting the Whitchurch portion of said Section with No. 7.—This petition was read and laid upon the table.

A Communication was read from the Clerk of Uxbridge Municipality, stating that the sum of $10 had been appropriated towards the improvement of the Town Line opposite Lot 26, provided Whitchurch expend an equal sum. A By-Law was subsequently adopted granting the above amount, to be expended under the supervision of Messrs. Macklem and Brodie.

Also, a By-Law introduced and adopted, appointing Mr L. B. Pearson, Collector for the Current year.

A By-Law was also introduced and adopted levying $400 for township purposes and assessing the above School Sections the amounts petitioned for.

On motion, the Treasurer was authorized to pay George Davis the sum of $1 per week from the 18th of June last to Dec 31st, next ensuing, for the support of Wm Atkinson.

On motion, a further sum of $16:50 cts was granted to complete the Bridge on the marsh in the 8th Con. Also, $16 at Lot 27, in the 3rd Con.; and $4 saved from the appropriation on the 9th Con. to be expended in improving the Lake Road in the 8th Con.

On motion, the Treasurer was instructed to refund to Isaac Conner, an applicant for Tavern License, the expired portion of his License; and also a proportionate sum of $12 on the remainder of the year.

After authorizing the Reeve to accept the sureties of the Collector, the Council adjourned, to meet at Mr. Chas. Case's Inn, Aurora, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860, at 10 o'clock a.m.

[We are indebted to the Clerk for the particulars in the above report.—Ed. Era.

Correspondence.

☞ We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Edithur of the New Ary.

Sur—Feerin' that the people of the public may give a bad manen til me silence forbys what they ought, I will just be afther troublen ye wid a lether from yer old friend Mat, Mavoureen. I wish ye had'nt printhed that letther for ould Zake, an bad a Yankee. Shure ye mite no that I'd be plased til rite whinever I cood; an I want till tell ye once for all, that if ould Zake rites anymore don't printh it if ye plase.

I still keep on wid bein Squireen an' deliverin' law. I'll send ye a grate lether about my bohine voyge, and a few scrapes I had wid the gurls: this lether is just about faut is goin on in the mane time. The mane thing wid us now is law! Father bisness is very dull wid me just now—one of my bones not havin a hapworth till do. We have two kinds of Coort—a supreme and a petty Coort. The supreme is for thryin wimmen. I'll just explane the nature of this Coort so that ye can have one in Newmarkit if ye have Squireens enef. Well to begin—it takes 5 J. Peas till one Coort of the kind I allude till. The ould Boy is Chareman—Robert takes a sate wid him. Somesed as how he would'nt sit wid us, for they held him say we was a curse till the village; but bedad we all laffed in our sleves whin we seed him take a sate wid the chareman. He's a dacent fella, for he takes the independent side—that is, nary side. Thin William rites down the affydivits and Smok axes the questions, an I cross ax thim. We had a Supreme Coort on Saterday last an thryed 2 wimmen for shootin one another wid a pistol at a jewel. I explained the la for fitin jewels; and thin I axed thim if ather of them was kilt entirely, an they immegetly towld me no. So the Coort just towld thim that if iver they kill each other again wid a jewel they wood be sent till the pensetentary in Toronto.

For the petty wee Coort I sit on the case wid myself an can they a fole for insoltin a woman wid offerin her silk dresses. But bedad its sometimes trobblin me to give law, forbys other things, whin I'm so fond of fun myself—espeshally whin the kases are very much like my own eshapes. Nevertheless, I'm a Squireen an I'm bound till manetane the dignity of the office. When the Prince of Whales comes we'no goin' till hould Coort an thry a Clear Grit at the Station for to sho our loyalty. I suppose ye no he makes some kind of days—fair I'm tole, its Nights I mane—of ivery kind of rale Irish Squireens—so thin I'll be shure to win: isn't that protestant like.

Yours till death.

Mat Lilieutian.

Given at my offis
Aurora, Aug. the 22nd, 1860.

North Gwillimbury Correspondence.

Keswick, Aug. 21st, 1860.

Mr. Jackson—There is so much talk of midge in the wheat and of Patent Reaping machines, that although our township bears the name of being great for litigation, I think I will endeavor to divert attention so far as to say, we have men in it that will compare with any township in the Province. Mr Roe Young, while cradling for me last week cut down neatly 15 acres of wheat in three days—close to the ground and well laid. I measured (with others) what he did the last five hours: he cut four acres, the grain being heavy enough to make 116 shocks. In fact, I prefer him to a reaper, as it costs less—his charges being 50 cts per acre. If there is a man in your neighborhood or surrounding Townships that can beat the above, I would like to know of it.

The crops in this part of the country are prolific, while the damages done by weevil, &c., is not worth mentioning. C. M. Henderson, Esq., threshed some fall wheat, which, although only appearing to be a middling crop, turned out over 30 bushels to the acre. A few days of fine weather will enable farmers to get all into the barns.

Yours, very truly,
Peter Shaw.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Parana.

The Paper Duty Resolutions Carried.—A New Sardinian Loan.—The Queen's Tour to the Highlands.—Future Failures in England.—More Volunteers for Sicily.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 14.

The steamship *Parana*, from Galway on the 7th, instant, arrived at noon to-day.

The Ministry had carried the paper duty resolutions through the House of Commons by 33 majority.

The *Times* City article, dated Monday evening, says English Funds continue to show depression.

A new 5 per cent. Sardinian loan for six millions has been formerly announced for home subscription—price expected to be 80 per cent.

Stock market dull to-day and heavy. Funds experienced a fresh decline of ¼ per cent.

The possibility of a drain of gold from the Bank attracts discussion.

An unfavourable re-action in the market for British railroad shares continues.

The failure was announced on Monday of E. M. Abbott, of Bow Brewery, who was obliged to suspend payment, with liabilities to the amount of £100 000, which his estate was not expected to pay in full.

Bills of John Craft, provision merchant, and P. Lane and John Craft, Junr., of Knock's Bridge, have been returned. Liabilities believed to be moderate.

The *Osprey* and *Drummond* have arrived from China with 10,631,000 pounds of tea.

The *Mark Lane Express* says that the weather of the past week has further improved the crops.

The Queen was on her way to the Highlands of Scotland. A despatch from the metropolis states that her journey over the Great Northern Railway had been pursued with unerring accuracy. Her Majesty's journey northward was resumed at 2 25 p m.

The Government had fixed on Thursday for the vote on the Galway subsidy.

Denmark and Schleswig.

Quarrels have taken place between officers of the Danish service and the citizens of Readsborg.

France.

The Superior Council of Commerce has already held four sittings devoted to an enquiry into the cotton trade, at which a great number of French, English, and Belgian manufacturers were present.

Turin, 2nd August.—One thousand volunteers left to-day for Sicily. Five thousand more left on the 4th. The men are conveyed by steamers.

It is stated that two of the Neapolitan regiments have mutined to the cry of *Viva Garibaldi*. One thousand five hundred of Garibaldi's volunteers have landed in Calabria. He would shortly advance on Naples, whither he had been summoned. His arrival was waited with impatience at Naples and Rome.

The *Parana* brings 150 passengers.

Arrival of the North American.

The Whitworth Cannon condemned.—Napoleon gives 25000 Francs in aid of the Syria Fugitives.—Gen. Beaufort sails for Syria with 6,000

Father Point, Aug. 20.

The North American passed here at half-past four this morning. She left Liverpool at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, and Londonderry on the evening of the 10th.

The City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool at 10 on evening of the 8th.

The ship Petropolis, arrived at Havre, reports having seen on the 12th June, in 12° S. 35° W., the American ship Robert Kelley. It will be remembered that the Robert Kelley left Liverpool for New York last January and was not since heard of. She was given over for lost long since. It is feared there is some mistake in the report of the Petropolis.

Great Britain.

The Parliamentary proceedings are merely of local interest.

The weather continued cold and showery throughout Great Britain, and anxieties relative to the crops were increasing.

Reports were current that the English Government had proposed to send Lord Stratford de Redcliff as special envoy to Constantinople to advise the Sultan.

The Indian Budget was to presented to Parliament on the 13th. A reported large loan would be involved.

It is stated that the select committee on Ordance had made a report condemnatory of the Whitworth cannon, pronouncing it ineligible for the British service.

France.

The Emperor, after reviewing the troops destined for Syria, addressed them as follows: "Soldiers,—You leave for Syria. France hails with joy the expedition the sole aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You do not go to make war against a foreign nation, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back to obedience his subjects who are blinded by fanaticism of a former century in that distant land, rich in great reminiscences. Fulfil your duty, show yourselves worthy children of those who once gloriously carried into that country the banners of Christ. You do not leave in great numbers, but your courage and prestige will supply the deficiency; because wherever a French flag is seen to pass, nations know that a great cause precedes it and great people follow it.

The Emperor has given 25,000 francs in aid of the fugitives from Syria.

The semi-official correspondence are inclined to think that the interview between the Emperor and the Queen of Spain, which has been spoken of, will not take place.

The Bourse is quiet and closed on the 6th rather lower at 66. 15.

Prince William of Baden was on a visit to Chalons Camp, and would be present at the great military manouvres.

Syria.

Latest dates from Damascus report all quiet there but murders are still committed in the surrounding country. Thirty thousand Christian women were sold at 25 piastres each, and were detained in harems. General Beaufort sailed for Marseilles on the 9th, with six thousand men for Syria.

Naples and Sicily

No movement reported.

The Paris *Patrie* says that Garibaldi, in a letter to the King of Sardinia, said he considered it a sacred duty to deliver Venetia and that possession. A powerful navy like that of Naples would enable him to do it.

Provisions were excessively dear in Sicily. A duty on salt imposed the Dictator's Government was said to be exceedingly unpopular.

General Lamoriciere had suppressed demonstration in favor of Garibaldi at Lodi; levied a war contribution of forty-four thousand crowns, and taken the leaders prisoners.

Signor Farini had succeeded in preventing the departure of the expedition that was to have landed in the Roman States.

A letter from Rome, however, asserts that 1,500 Piedmontese had landed in the Papal territory at San Stefano.

The firmness in the funds of the London money market was checked by fears for the crops owing to the continued wet and cold, which naturalized more favourable feeling relative to continental politics; the tendency on the 8th was downward, but there was no material variation in prices.

Londonderry, August 10th.

A fatal accident occurred at Dover, while the Artillery volunteer corps were engaged in the gun practice at Archcliff-Fort, one of the guns burst, scattering its fragments in all directions. A Lieutenant and a Sergeant were killed on the spot, and several other members of the corps are severely injured.

Letters from Palermo, dated 2nd August, report that a party had been attempting to create troubles. Hitherto the Government had acted with a certain generosity, but it has now arrested a great number of all classes and sent them off with passports to any country out of Italy.

The Council of State is discussing, at Naples, the programme of Lotorio Romanna. The Queen Mother is to leave instantly, that is if the programme is accepted, as recited by telegraph.

The Prince of Wales.

RECEPTION AT QUEBEC.

Procession to Government House.

THE CITY ILLUMINATED.

Quebec, Aug. 18.

This Saturday morning broke very unauspicioously, the skies were lowering, and ere long it actually began to rain heavily.—The streets became muddy, and the spruce trees, planted all along the sidewalks becoming wet, walking was disagreeable, nay, almost impossible.

Just as at St. Johns and at Halifax, so here in Quebec, the weather, seemed made on purpose to vex the would be sight-seers, but with the same good luck with which his Royal mother invariably meets, the Prince was favoured in the afternoon, the time fixed for his actual landing, for the clouds rose higher the breeze freshened, and the sun almost shone out.

At three o'clock, the *Hero*, *Ariadne*, and *Flying Fish*, came round Point Levi, and their appearance was the signal for a general salute from the *Nile* and *Valorous* in the harbour, and from the Citadel and other batteries of artillery on the shore.

The scene then presented was very magnificent. Three fine ships of war were steaming up under the most picteresque, and almost the strongest fortress in the world. Clouds of smoke were not only half enveloping the men of war, but capping the lofty steeps which frown down upon the water, and almost mingling with the scud which was drifting overhead.

The Citadel, the Cavalier, and Grand Batteries, Durham Terrace, the roofs of all the houses facing the St Lawrence, were black with the multitudes of people. The yards of all the ships wer manned by tars, to be numbered by the thousand, and the wharves were covered with crowds. The River was alive with steamboats of various sizes, which, as well as the men of war and every prominent point on shore, were gaily decked with many coloured flags. A balloon or two were floating in the air,—and when an hour afterwards his Royal Highness landed, a similar scene was visible, but first the preparations for his reception must be written.

On the Champlain Market wharf and immediately opposite the fine new market building, a grand stand had been erected capable of accommodating over a thousand people. This was filled chiefly by ladies. In front of this and immediately opposite the landing stairs from which a crimson carpet led to it, was a pavillion under which, perhaps, fifty people could conveniently stand. Its floor was slightly raised; its pillars draped with flags; its roof composed of green spruce boughs, and surmounted with various coloured goudalons and the Royal standard.

This was the central point of the whole display. To this pavillion, just before the landing of the Prince, came the Mayor of Quebec attired in silken robes, leading his Council in full evening dress and attended by his clerk and other civic officers. Then came the Cabinet Ministers of Canada in their new uniform, with swords, black cocked hats, black coats and trowsers set off with heavy gold lace collars, cuffs, stripes, and other trimmings.—Next came the Anglican Bishop of Quebec, Right Rev. Dr. Mountain, with his chaplain, secretary, and some of his other clergy with their gowns. Then the Roman Catholic Hierarchy appeared in their robes. The Archbishop being unwell, the Administrator of the Diocese, Mgr. Baillargeon, Bishop of Tloa, came in front and with him Mgrs. Bourget of Montreal, Gargues of Ottawa, Larocque of St Hyacinthe, Horan of Kingston, Pinsonneault of Sandwich, Farrell of Hamilton Lynch of Toronto, Cook of Three Rivers.—They were all dressed in episcopal purple soutans and cloaks, and wore heavy gold crucifixes and other symbols of their position, and then came the Superiors of the Seminaries of Montreal and Quebec and several of their clergy.

Then the Governor General, Sir Edmund Walker Head, drove down in his carriage with servants in full livery and a brilliant staff.

Next came the Adjutant General, De Salaberry, General Williams, commander of the forces in Canada, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, each with several officers about them.

Last almost of all came Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Washington, in the same costume as the Canadian ministers, and two of his secretaries somewhat similarly dressed.

A number of members of Parliament and some private citizens as well as members of the press, completed the list.

Precisely at four o'clock, the Prince's standard being lowered from the masthead of the *Hero*, told the multitude His Royal Highness was leaving for the shore, and presently his barge was seen cleaving the waters and impelled vigorously towards the land, while the salutes from all the ships and land batteries were again renewed and all the church bells were set violently ringing.

His Excellency, the Ministers and the Corporation went to meet His Royal Highness, and he soon stepped lightly ashore and advanced to the appointed place under the cupola. There the Mayor stood in front of him, Sir Edmund Head at his right, his Equerries, with their hats on, immediately behind, and right and left from them the Earl of St Germans, the Duke of Newcastle, Col Bruce, Admiral Milne and the Ministers of the Crown in this colony.

A small circle then formed itself around, while the Mayor read the addresses to the Prince, first in French and then in English.

This finished, the Prince received the parchment originals, and handed them to the Duke of Newcastle, from whom he received the reply, which he read in his usual clear and deliberate manner, emphasizing all the leading words.

The Mayor then called for three cheers for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and they were lustily given, at least by those in the vicinity of the Prince.

In a few moments more the Prince took his seat in the Governor General's carriage with the Duke of Newcastle and General Bruce, the other official personages occupying carriages behind them, and after some delay in organizing the procession the cortege started slowly.

To move fast would have been out of the question, in the narrow crowded streets of Quebec, and as it was the crush was indeed awful, especially near Prescott gate. There ladies fainted, children foolishly brought out were lost, and pick-pockets flourished.

Finally however the Prince's and other carriages pushed through, and the crowd began to circulate.

The Indians from Loretto came out in force, handsomely dressed, and the various societies mustered their bands.

Of course in all this the chief attraction was the Prince himself. To see him pass, seats in platforms by the street side, and windows in houses on the line of march, had been let at considerable prices and all these were filled with anxious gazers.

Among the features on the route may be mentioned a large number of children posted on the vacant space near Prescott gate, singing "God save the Queen," and a number of sewing and other machines set in motion on the top of the mechanics' arch in John Street.

The Prince went through St. John's toll-gate towards the Governor's residence and the procession returned citywards.

Second Despatch.

The illumination to-night is general although it has rained gently all the evening.

The quantity of transparencies that are put up is really extraordinary. There are scores of Queens, Prince Consorts by the dozen, and of Prince of Wales no end.—Then there are crowns and stars, and V. R's. and V. A's. without number. In the gas fit line too, the preparations have been extensive and the display correspondingly effective. Japanese lanterns are numerous but not special favourites, wax candles in the window panes being preferred.

Then the mottoes which are brought out on the windows are various. The Prince is bid welcome a thousand times, and he is oftener called Prince de Galles than designated by his English title.

The public offices are perhaps the most brilliantly lit up of any. In front of the Finance Minister's residence is a ship. In front of the Board of Works office some brilliant stars are conspicuous. The old Chateau, St. Louis, is radiant. The Attorney General's office are covered with lamps and transparencies. But the finest display of any is made before the Receiver General's. A huge inscription in the front tells that it was the residence of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, in 1793, and the space between the building in the street is made a fairy bower of by means of coloured lamps and evergreens.

Next the public offices the Roman Catholic edifices deserve notice. The Cathedral windows are illuminated by lamps arranged in the form of crosses. The Archbishop's palace and the Convents all announce "Honneur au Prince," in flaming characters.

But the display is not confined to these stately buildings. In Grey Street, the houses are lit up through it only by sticking a bill on a window pane with a lamp behind it.

The French population as well as the Irish seem to desire to testify their content with the institutions they possess.

The illumination exceeds that of any place the Prince has yet visited.

The Prince and the Duke are staying at the Governor General's.

Curious Alleged Discovery in Floriculture.—It is said that ex-Mayor Tiemann, at his paint factory in Manhattanville, has accidentally made a discovery which threatens to revolutionize horticulture. One of the factory hands having thrown some liquid green paint of a particular kind on a flower bed, occupied by white annemonies, the flowers have since made their appearance with petals as green as grass. The paint had in it a peculiar and very penetrating chemical mixture which Mr. Tiemann has, since applied, with other colors, to other plants, annual, biennial and of the shrub kind—the result being invariably that the flowers so watered took the hue of the liquid deposited at their roots. By commencing experiments early next year, during seed time, and applying different colors, we shall no doubt soon be enabled to "paint the lilly," which was Solomon's ambition.

American Horses for the French Emperor.—The French legation has lately visited Boston to approve the purchase by a well-known horse dealer, of five superb Vermont horses, for the stables of the French Emperor, who already possesses twenty-four specimens of the same breed. The new horses are fifteen hands high, having a fine action and a speed not less than 2 50. They are of the Emperor's favourite color, a deep bay, as are nearly all the Emperor's stock of four hundred, and their tails are of natural length, with one exception. The cost was between $2,000 and $3 000 a pair. These horses will be taken to Europe in one of the Vanderbilt steamers.

☞ The Galt *Reporter* says that a project is on foot for the extension of the Galt and Guelph Railway to Fergus and Elora. At present this railway entails a heavy loss upon the Great Western Company, by whom it is worked.

The Prince's Genealogy.

The Quebec *Vindicator* publishes the following, and adds:—"His Royal Highness is descended, evidently, from a right royal stock:"—

Genealogy of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., &c., &c., who is now in our midst, is eldest son of Her Most Gracious Majesty, our present Queen,

Victoria,

who is niece of King William IV, and George IV., and daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of.
George III., who was son of
Frederick, Prince of Wales, the son of
George II., who was son of
George I., who was son of
Sophia, Electress of Hanover, daughter of
Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter of
James I., who was son of
Mary Queen of Scotts, who was daughter of
James III., of Scotland, who was son of
Margaret, who was daughter of
Henry IV., and Elizabeth, which Princess was the undoubted Heiress to the throne of England, and Representative of the Red Rose, being the daughter of
Edward IV., who was the son of
Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was the son of
Anne Mortimer, who was the daughter of
Roger, Earl of March, who was son of
Phillippa, who was the daughter of
Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who was the son of
Edward III., who was the son of
Edward II., who was the son of
Edward I., who was the son of
Henry III., who was the son of
King John who was the son of
Henry II., who was the son of
Empress Maude, who was the daughter of
Henry I., who was the son of

William the Conqueror.

Henry I. married Matilda, daughter of who
Margaret, Queen of Malcolm of Scotland,
, was daughter of
Edward, (the ostracized). who was the son of
Edward II., who was the brother of
Edward III., the Confessor, the only Prince at that time in England who could pretend any right to the Crown. Edward the Confessor was son of
Ethelred II., who was son of
Edgar, who was son of
Edmund I., who was son of
Edward, called the Elder, who was son of

Alfred the Great.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 20.—The Pony Express with San Francisco dates of the 8th, has arrived. There is very little news, and that is political.

Gold and silver discoveries continue to be made in the mountains east of Los Angeles to Sanbernandino. The Placer diggings are believed to be very rich and extensive. Exciting accounts continue to be received from Cowes and Ulmo Lake diggings. Many holders of claims anticipate large results from silver digging.

Returns from Carson Valley of the vote are favourable towards organizing a Provisional Government for the proposed territory of Nevada, on squatter sovereignty principles.

R. E. Anderson, late Lieut. Governor of California, was wounded in an affray at Genoa during the election.

Overland emigrants continue to arrive at Carson Valley, and more are on the route.

Two hundred tons of silver ore had been sent to San Francisco from Washoe since the 1st of June.

The amount of silver ore shipped from San Francisco to New York and England by the two last steamers, reached $70,000.

Oregon dates are to July 31st. The crops are expected to be heavy.

May Steen had a skirmish with the Snake Indians, taking a few prisoners.

The papers are filled with politics.

British Columbia dates are to the 1st. Business was improving.

The Chinese continued to flock to the Fraser River diggings.

☞ It is stated that the tolls on the Erie Canal have up to last week reached an increase of $400,000 over those to same period of last year, and it is supposed they will, by the close of navigation, reach $1,000,000 in excess of last year's revenue.

☞ Camphor is the most powerful agent to drive away mosquitoes. A camphor bag hung up in an open casement will prove an effectual barrier to their entrance. Camphorated spirit applied as perfume to the face and hands will act as an effectual preventive, but when bitten by them, aromatic vinegar is the best antidote.

Guard of Honor for the Prince.—A Guard of Honor, to consist of a field officer and captain, a dozen non-commissioned officers and one hundred men, selected from the Royal Canadian Rifles, will, very likely, go to River du Loup to meet the Prince, and afterwards accompany him in his progress through the Province.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

☞ It is stated by an English paper that the health of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli is not good, and that he has it in contemplation to visit America. He will be accompanied by a few friends with whom he will penetrate the Western wilds in pursuit of game, an amusement of which he is intensely fond.

☞ On Saturday evening last the prisoners in the Jail of Norfolk County were all set at liberty by a young man who was employed as turnkey. He had been a prisoner, and behaved so well as to win the confidence of the jailor, whom he thus basely betrayed. The fugitives all escaped into the woods, where it is supposed they still are concealed, except one, who was captured on Monday evening.

☞ The manufacture of the Armstrong breech-loading gun is progressing rapidly.—Ten 40-pounders arrive weekly from Woolwich for Elswick. The first proof of the 100-pounder guns took place on Friday, at the Royal arsenal butt; and it is stated that by the end of the year there will be upwards of 400 of that class of guns ready to be shipped for naval service.

Take Warning.—A young girl was struck blind on the 31st ult., in the city of Baltimore under singular and awe-inspiring circumstances. She had been accused by her aunt of falsehood, which she positively denied, calling upon God to strike her blind if she was not telling the truth. In a moment after a film began to gather over her eyes, destroying the sight, and leading her to confess her guilt.

Accident at Quebec.—During the celebration in Quebec yesterday, an accident occurred from the falling of a platform, by which several persons were badly injured, one man so much so that it has been considered necessary to have one of his legs amputated. We hope this will be a warning to persons in Toronto, who, for speculative or other purposes, may be erecting seats, amphitheatres or platforms.

☞ The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says—"R. J. McHenry, who was a sensation here for a time when people supposed he was Townsend, the murderer, but who sank into oblivion when it was ascertained that he was not that notorious villain, is now a reputable druggist in London, Canada West. He married a fat widow, who set him up in business, and, as Pauline says, he is 'very, very happy.'"

☞ The widow of Theodore Parker has waived her right, under the terms of her husband's will, to retain her husband's valuable library in her possession, and has signified to the Boston city government that nearly all the books will be ready for removal to the public library on the 1st of December. The number of volumes thus added to the library will be between 16,000 and 17,000—valued at twenty thousand dollars.

☞ The Norfolk *Messenger* has made a calculation showing that there are 30,000 acres of Wheat land under cultivation in that county this year. It says it may safely put the average yield down at 20 bushels an acre, which would give an entire yield of wheat for that county of 600,000 bushels. Reserving seed and bread for the producers, there will be a surplus for sale of 400,000 bushels, worth say $100,000.

☞ A proclamation appears in the Halifax *Royal Gazette*, requiring the various local authorities, and all officers and ministers of the law, and all other liege subjects of Her Majesty, to aid in preventing the introduction of the cattle diseases into Nova Scotia, and to adopt all such measures as the law authorizes for that purpose, and for the immediate destruction of cattle affected with the said disease, if any should be found within the Province.

CURE FOR WEAK EYES.—An elderley gentleman, accustomed to "indulge," entered the room of a certain inn, where sat a grave friend by the fire. Lifting a pair of green spectacles from his forehead, rubbing his inflamed eyes and calling for brandy and water, he complained to his friend that "his eyes were getting weaker and weaker, and that even spectacles didn't seem to do them any good." "I'll tell the, friend," replied the Quaker, "what I think. If thee was to wear spectacles *over thy mouth* for a few months, thy eyes would get round again."

SALT FROM MICHIGAN.—We have received from Mr. A. A. Dallas a specimen of salt obtained in East Saginaw, Michigan. Salt was formerly known to exist in the vicinity of the Tittibawassee River, some 30 miles from the place named, but no effort was made to prosecute the search for it, or make a business of its manufacture. Last year, however, several wells were sunk with the most complete success, and the works are now gowing on with great spirit. The salt is of the purest white, and the crystallization is perfect.

☞ In the thunderstorm at Hamilton on Monday morning, the house of a man named Aynstie, who resides near Burton-street, was struck by the lightning, which passed completely through it, leaving it a perfect wreck. Aynstie was up at the time, lighting the fire, his wife and children being in bed. He was struck by the fluid, which wholly stripped him of his garments, but, strange to say, he escaped with a slight scorching. His wife and children also felt the severity of the shock, but were uninjured. The house has the appearance of having been bombarded by cannon—both gable ends are stove in. The storm lasted nearly eight hours.

☞ The correspondent of the N.Y. *Times* speaks thus flatteringly of the Canadian fair:—I have been particularly struck with and pleased by the Canadian ladies. Their dress is very peculiar, neat and becoming. A little hat of straw, formed like that of a man's, with no rim save a turned-up edge; a hat, which, hanging down upon the shoulders, contains the hair; a neat stuff cloak, and pretty little kid boots complete the costume, the effect of which is charmingly heightened by the long feathers or plumes which gracefully swing off from the band of the hat.—The effect is that all the girls look handsome and rather coquettish, though I am happy to say they are not all given to flirting, particularly with old married people like myself.

☞ An old clergyman, one Sunday, at the close of his sermon, gave notice to the congregation that in the course of a week, he expected to go on a mission to the heathens. One of the deacons, in great agitation, exclaimed:

"Why, my dear sir, you should have told us one word of this before. What shall we do?"

"Oh, brother," said the parson, "I don't expect to go out of town."

A Child Nearly Dead.

Cherry Creek, Simcoe Co., C. W.

MESSRS B. L. JUDSON & Co.

SIRS:—My child has been very bad with worms for a long time I tried all worm medicine, they availed nothing. Your agent W. B. Main at this place recommended your Mountain Herb Worm Tea, I had given up my child as incurable but concluded to try a package. Before it was half finished it brought away worms from 4 to 5 inches long most all of which were knotted into little balls.—I may say he passed nearly a pint. I take pleasure in recommending Judson's Mountain Herb Tea, to all parents who have children suffering with this complaint in preference to any other worm medicine.

Respectfully Yours,
(Signed,)
ROBERT HEPPENSTALL.

Extraordinary Works of Judson's Mountain Herb Worm Tea.

Church Hill, Simcoe Co., C. W.

MESSRS B. L. JUDSON & Co.

DEAR SIRS:—I take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favour of your valuable Mountain Herb Worm Tea, I had a child two years of age who had been troubled for a long time with worms, I tried several different kinds of medicines but they done no manner of good. Mr. Main, your agent at Cherry Creek, recomended your Worm Tea, which I am happy to say that after giving it according to directions it greatly exceeded my expectations. He only took half of the package; he is now healthy and growing more robust than ever before. I gave the remainder of the package to a neighbor, who joins me in giving great praise to your Worm Tea in restoring to health our children. We consider it the best remedy before the public for the cure of worms.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,)
M. J. MALTBY,
JAMES KIRKUP.

Married.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr Slater, of Barrie Mr John Culverwell of East Gwillimbury to Miss Susannah, daughter of Mr. E. Graver, merchant, of Barrie.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. C. Wardy Catholic Priest, Newmarket, Mr. Thomas McGann to Miss Mary Ryan, all of this place.

Died,

On the 13 inst., at the residence of Robert Davis East Gwillimbury South, relict of the late Isaac Davis—Aged 60 years 7 months.

In Newmarket, on the 17th inst., ALVA S., infant son of Dr GROVER, formerly of this village.

In the Township of Whitchurch, of Consumption, JOHN BOGART, eldest son of Mr. J. W. Collins, in the 20th year of his age—respected and believed by all who knew him. His end was peace.

In Whitchurch, on the 20th inst., after only a few hours illness, Mrs. SALLY W., the beloved wife of Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, ex-councilman. She leaves a large family to mourn her loss.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, August 23, 1860.

The current figures paid for Fall Wheat during the last few days have been—for common and ordinary $1 08 a $1 12, and for good to prime $1 15 a $1 16, and in a few exceptional cases, $1 20 per bushel.

Spring Wheat has been offered only very sparingly. Good loads cannot be placed at over $1 05, ranging from that to $1 10 per bushel.

Barley has not yet commenced to move in any quantity, and as buyers are anxious to speedily obtain a few hundred bushels, prices much above the ordinary rate of the market have been paid, ranging from 60c a 67c per bushel, the latter in one case only.

Peas are scarce with a limited demand at 51 a 53d per bushel.

Rye—There is none offering and quotations are nominal at 55c per bushel.

Potatoes are plentiful at 25c a 30c per bush.

Apples are in large supply and the crops of fruit of all descriptions is one of the largest ever gathered in. Apples are quoted at $1 a $1 50. Pears $3 to $5. Peaches are beginning to come in freely and will be plentiful. They are already sold at $1 50 a $2 per bushel.—These quotations are furnished by Stevens & Fidler, St Lawrence Market,

Butter—Fresh in moderate supply at 15c.

Beef in large supply at $5 for the best; $4 a $4 50 for the second class, and $3 a $4 for medium per 100 lbs. Sheep $3 50 a $4 50.—Lambs $1 75 a $2. Calves $4 a $5 each.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, Aug. 24, 1860.

Our markets have been light during the week with little or no alteration in prices:—

WHEAT $1 00 a $1 05
SPRING WHEAT, $1 00
FLOUR, $5½.
OATS, 30cts.
Barley, 50.
PEAS, 50 cts.
Potatoes (new) 0 40 a 0 50
POTATOES, old 20 cts
BUTTER, 12 cts.
EGGS, 10 cts.
CHEESE 8 10 a cts.
Bran per 100 lbs $0,60.

New Advertisements.

GRAND

CONCERT

OF SACRED MUSIC.

THE Choir of St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, assisted by some of the best

AMATEUR SINGERS

Of the Village, will give an

Entertainment of Sacred Music,

At St. PAUL'S CHURCH, Newmarket,

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1860,

For the benefit of the Sunday School in connection with that Church.

MR. P. L. BUTLER, - - *Musical Director.*

On which occasion will be introduced a choice Selection of Anthems, Quartettes, Duets, Solos, &c., selected from the works of eminent authors, most of which have never been performed here.

Doors open at half-past 7, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, p. m., precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS,

To be had at the Stores, Newmarket; of the Sunday School Teachers; and at the Door of the Church.

Newmarket, August 23, 1860. 1w28

A Servant Girl Wanted,

FOR general house-work. Situation permanent, if satisfactory. For particulars apply at this office.

Newmarket, August 21, 1860. *2w28

Journeymen Shoe Makers Wanted.

WANTED immediately, Two Journeymen Shoe Makers—to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to,

B. LEE.

Newmarket, Aug. 22, 1860. tf-28

Buggy for Sale,

SECOND HAND, in good repair; with, or for two seats. Terms reasonable. Apply to,

H. THOMPSON,
Saddler.

Newmarket, Aug. 22, 1860. tf-28

Village of Newmarket.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that any person or persons found riding or driving at an immoderate pace through any of the streets of the Village, will be prosecuted according to law. By Order,

ROBERT WALLIS,
Inspector.

Newmarket, Aug. 23, 1860. 1w23

Picture Gallery!

IN returning thanks for the liberal support conferred since opening her PICTURE GALLERY, the undersigned, respectfully intimates to the Ladies of Newmarket and public generally, that in addition to her usual stock, she has added, an excellent assortment of

JEWELRY,

Consisting, in part, of Bracelets, Plain and Fancy Brooches, Ear-Rings, Full sets of Cameos, Wedding and Fancy Ring, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, together with a variety of other articles not enumerated, which will be sold cheap.

Life-Like Pictures Taken as Usual.

Rooms—opposite Bogart, Padfield & Co's.—open from 9 a. m., till 4 p. m.

SUSAN McCAUSLAND.

Newmarket, Aug. 22, 1860. tf-28

Cow Astray.

STRAYED from Newmarket on the 20th ult, a light Brindle Cow, with white under the belly and on each flank, both hind feet are also white.—Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

G. BELL.

Newmarket, Aug. 22, 1860. tf-28

To Dairymen & Farmers.

Jebb's Celebrated Telegraph Churn!

THE undersigned having purchased the right for this County, to manufacture the above Churn, are now prepared to

SUPPLY ALL ORDERS

With which they may be favored. This Churn specially commends itself to

DAIRYMEN and FARMERS,

As it will make more butter and of better quality from any given quantity of Cream, than any description of Churn now in use,—and in much less time. The Patent took a *PRIZE MEDAL* at the Annual State Meeting of Dairymen of New York as the best and most durable ever brought before their notice, and the Churn is now in general use in the United States as well as in the various Counties in Canada in which it has been introduced.

The Churn may be seen at a few of the principal Stores in Newmarket,—at the Cabinet Shops; or at Ford's Steam Mill.

PRICE—$6 CASH.

J. & T. BOTSFORD.

Newmarket, Aug. 22, 1860. tf-28

To School Trustees.

A *SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER*, by a person who holds a second-class Certificate for life, in the County of York.

Advertiser has taught for the last thirteen years, in the Counties of York and Simcoe.

Application to be made to *Dr. PYNE*; to the Editor of this paper; or to "TEACHER," Bondhead.

Newmarket, Aug. 2nd, 1860. tf-25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Does anybody want any GOODS?

IF THEY DO,

Simpson and Trent's

IS THE PLACE TO

Get them Cheap!!

Newmarket, Aug. 16, 1860. tf-27

Groceries Wines & Liquors

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Fresh Groceries, which he will sell cheap for cash or farm produce.

JAMES NIXON.

Liquors! Liquors!

IF you want pure unadulterated Liquors, purchase from the subscriber.

JAMES NIXON.

FOR SALE by the barrel, on reasonable terms Hespler's and Morrison's proof Whiskey at the Grocery and Liquor Store of,

JAMES NIXON.

LONDON and DUBLIN PORTER Allsopp's and Scotch Ales always on hand.

JAMES NIXON.

Provisions! Provisions!

HAMS, BACON, PICKLED and salt water Salmon. Primo American Cheese. Indian and Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c. &c., to be had at the corner of Mill and Main Street, Newmarket.

JAMES NIXON.

THE Subscriber, is prepared to pay cash for Hams, good cured Side Meat, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Feathers, &c.

JAMES NIXON

Newmarket, June 13, 1860.

TO LUMBERMEN.

FOR SALE,

IN the Township of King a good

STEAM SAW-MILL,

situated in a district of excellent pine timber with five acres of GOOD LAND, and a well finished frame-house, and good new barn. This property is situated two miles from a R. R. Station, will be sold on long credit and very cheap. The Mill is in perfect order and nearly new.

For particulars enquire of

BENJ. PEARSON.

Aurora, Aug. 7th, 1860. tf-27

Farmers! this way!!

THE subscriber is prepared to

☞ PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

For any quantity of good

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT!!

Delivered at the Newmarket Station.

THOS. SIMMONDS.

Newmarket, 16th Aug., 1860. 3m27

Sweeds Iron!

JUST RECEIVED, a good assortment; also a complete stock of

Scotch Iron of the best brands.

For sale at

BOGART, PADFIELD & CO.'s

Newmarket, Aug. 16, 1860. tf-27

SHARON

ILLUMINATION!

Will take place

On the Ev'g of the 31st Aug., at 7 o'clock,

Worship the day following, at 11 a.m.;

Tea at half-past 1 p.m.

WE illuminate our house as a representation of the many graces God hath given to the Son of Man, and other sons he hath chosen and elected to declare and show forth his power and glory to the world. We hold our feasts in commemoration of the Passover that was held in Israel. Union is our object, till the Jew and Christian may become one people. The Old and the New Testament is one book; and all that hath served the Lord, or now doth, are one people.

DAVID WILSON.

Sharon, Aug. 14th, 1860. 2w27

JAMES W. SEVERS,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.

TORONTO, C.W.

☞ OFFICE—*Adelaide-st.*, opposite Court House.

August 2nd, 1860. tf-25

Simpson and Dunspaugh,

No. 35, KING-ST. EAST, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail dealers in

Drugs, Paints,
Medicines, Oils,
Chemicals, Dye-stuffs,
Colors,
Varnishes,
Brushes,
Spirits Turpentine,
Patent Dryer,
Zinc Paints,
Artists' Materials,
Essences,
Patent Medicines,
Fancy Goods,
Perfumery, &c., &c. &c.

August 2nd, 1860. tf. 25

NORTH YORK

Electoral Ag'l Society.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Directors of the above Society will be held in the

COURT-HOUSE Newmarket,

On Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860,

At the hour of 2 p.m., precisely, at which all parties interested are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

☞ Punctuality is particularly requested.

M. MORTON, *Pres.*
E. JACKSON, *Sec.*

Newmarket, Aug. 2, 1860. tf-25

To be Let,

TWO Shops on Main Street—a number of Rooms attached to one of them, suitable for a dwelling House and Bakery. Apply to,

E. JACKSON.

Newmarket, August 7, 1860. tf-26

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, are requested to call without further delay and settle the same and will much oblige.

H. W. BOGART.

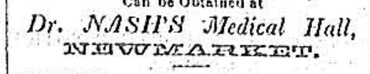
Newmarket, July 19th, 1860. tf-23

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber Lot No. 84 Yonge Street, on the 3rd of July, a two year old MARE of a dark iron gray colour with one white spot under her ear. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

DANIEL McLEOD.

Yonge-st. Aug. 9th, 1860. *4w26



DENTISTRY!

W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S.,

Surgeon Dentist, 99 King Street East, Toronto, Canada West.

PARTICULAR attention given to the regulation of *Children's Teeth.* Consultation free, and all work warranted.

Dr. A. has turned his attention to the improvements of his profession in all its branches, and can supply the profession with Teeth, Gold, Vulcanized *Apparatus*, and Vulcanite Rubber, and the best done filling.

Mineral Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber, with Continuous Gums, which are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Toronto, July 24, 1860. tf-25.

FARMERS! FARMERS!

FARMERS!

IF you want thorough, genuine, reliable, Farm Implements, such as

SCYTHES,
SNATHS,
RAKES,
FORKS,
CRADLES,
SCYTHE STONES,
&c. &c. &c.,

Go to WM. McMASTER'S for them, where you will get the best article at the lowest price.

Water Street, Newmarket, June 28, 1860. tf-29

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

Can be Obtained at

Dr. NASH'S Medical Hall,

NEWMARKET.

HAVING just received a large supply; also, the Genuine *Moses's* Indian Root Pills, Holloway's Ointment, and Pills, Radways Relief, Pain Killer Fanstock's Vermefuge, Gandeus Worm Tea, Penney's Pills, Vegetable Antibillious Pills, Eye Salve, Cherry and Lung Wort and Cherry Pectoral.

The above are warranted genuine from the respective proprietors.

Newmarket, March 25th, 1860. tf-6

HOUSE TO LET!

TO LET, a COTTAGE House on Huron Street, containing four rooms and a cellar—together with a garden, &c. Apply at the Newmarket Bakery.

Newmarket, July 27, 1860. tf-24.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

ON THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF SEPT., 1860, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House, City of Toronto, at noon, the undermentioned Lands and Tenements, under a Writ of Venditione Exponas,

Wm Harty, Patrick Brown, and J. Harty, Plaintiffs,
vs.
John W. Allison, Defendant,

All the Defendant's right title, and interest in and to Lot No. 15, in the 3rd concession township of Georgina, in the County of York, containing 200 acres, more or less.

FRED. W. JARVIS,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Toronto, July 5, 1860. td 24.

NEWMARKET

Steam Cabinet Manufactory!!

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past twenty-one years, begs to state that having added a *Steam Engine to his Establishment,*

And run it four years successfully, he is satisfied of his ability to manufacture

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER

Establishment without its aid. He keeps constantly on hand, for sale, every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

He would also call particular attention to his newly patented

CHEESE PRESS,

Made of durable material—well adapted for the purposes for which it is designed, and well worthy the attention of farmers.

☞ *All orders punctually attended to.* ☜

FUNERALS FURNISHED

On the shortest notice—as usual: with or without a Hearse. Coffin Trimmings, Plates, &c., on hand for sale.

JOSEPH MILLARD.

Newmarket, July 18, 1860. tf-23

FOR SALE,

A COMFORTABLE Rough-cast DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, with seven rooms, a Wood-shed, Stable, &c., with HALF AN ACRE OF LAND, situate on the west side of Church-street, in the Village of Newmarket.

☞ For particulars apply to R. H. SMITH, Esq., or to the subscriber, on the premises.

J. W. BOGART.

Newmarket, Aug. 1st, 1860. tf-25

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office, Aug. 1st, 1860.

Allen John N	Lemaire Geo C
Boyd John	Leak John
Creighton Miss Eliza	Low F
Dawes Robert	McPhail Esq Edward
Gelkie M D W R	McMunn William
Hembroff Miss Susannah	Phillips William
Harkness Richard	Press Miss Mary
Hughes Mark	Ryan John
Johnson James	Rowman Thomas
Jardon Samuel	Spencer Mrs Leander
Kelly John	Smith H
Knight James	Simmond Thomas
	Squires Robert

WM. ROE, *Postmaster.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, Aug. 1st, 1860,

Andrew John	Kiser Miss Mary
Andrew Joseph	Kinney Mr George M
Abbott Sarah Jane	Kneeshaw Thomas
Bayard Miss L	Lefraugh Mrs
Cannon Michael	Leach Rev J
Constantine L A	Lisle Mr James
Clubine John	McEver Mr
Cushman Mary J	McKay Abraham
Cameron Donald	Maxwell B
Davis Silas	Payten William
Dale Margaret	Prettyfoot Mr E
Fockler Daniel	Robens Matthew
Field Mr R	Scott Isaac
Fleury Alexander	Steel Peter
Graham Mr W	Scott Elizabeth
Gibson Miss Hannah	Scant John
Gear William	Taylor Leander D
Gower Mrs Philip	Hughes te Venatian
Harking James	Walker Mrs
Harman Henry	Wells Rachiell
Hope Mr.	Woodard Eli
Harman Mrs Margaret	Wilson Samuel

CHAS. DOAN, *Postmaster.*

Notice!

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of Mr John Bond, Newmarket, are particularly requested to pay their Accounts to Mr. James Burns, at the Telegraph Office, Newmarket, before the 10th August next after which date those will be sent on any account outstanding.

D. JAS. GEORGE.

Bradford, 24th July, 1860. tf-21.

A LITTLE BETTER STILL.

Genuine Clearing Sale!

IN order to make ready for a Heavy Fall Stock, the Subscribers have commenced

Selling Off

The balance of their

SUMMER GOODS,

At very reduced prices.

8 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Will be given on CASH purchases over one dollar.

Sale to continue till the 1st of Sept'r.

Now is the time for Bargains!

HURRAH! FOR AURORA!

Friends, encourage home enterprise. Remember the Clearing Sale, and oblige by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

R. BOYD & BROTHER.

Aurora, July 4th, 1860. tf-21

A CARD.

Messrs. Billington and Forsyth,

WOULD call the attention of the farming community to their stock of

IMPLEMENTS AT NEWMARKET,

CONSISTING OF

MOWING

AND

Reaping Machines,

GRAIN DRILLS,
THRESHING MACHINES,
PLOUGHS,
CULTIVATORS,
FANNING MILLS,
REVOLVING RAKES,

And all other Implements generally used by farmers.

A few of their Combined Mowers and Reapers are still unsold. Persons wanting these Machines will please send in their orders at once as our stock is nearly disposed of.

They would also invite especial attention to their

GRAIN DRILLS,

Which are well worthy the consideration of the farmer.

BILLINGTON & FORSYTH.

Newmarket, July 12th, 1860. 2m22

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING OFF!

Selling Off!

—ooo—

ON AND AFTER

Monday July 2, '60,

THE SUBSCRIBER will commence selling off

THE REMAINDER OF

His Spring and Summer

STOCK

Of General Goods at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

7½ Per Ct. Discount

WILL BE ALLOWED

ON CASH PURCHASES

OVER ONE DOLLAR!

Sale to continue for two Months' only.

As all must be cleared out (to make way for Fall Purchases) within the prescribed time, unheard of

Bargains may be Expected!

WM. McMASTER, Jr.

Newmarket, June 22, 1860. tf-20

A CARD.

☞ GENTLEMEN PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. ☜

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Gentlemen of the surrounding country, that having secured a

First Class Tailor from Boston,

With Latest Fashions, Plates, &c.,

And also having received an assorted stock of good CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., Feels confident that he can furnish Clothing, considering Style and Workmanship, as Cheap as any other establishment in the country.

☞ All Work Warranted.

Also, a good stock of

FRESH

GROCERIES,

FINE FLAVORED

TEAS, COFFEES,

AMERICAN

HARDWARE, &c.,

Including his usual stock of AMERICAN CUT NAILS, made from the Best Material, and worth more than double the Sham Imitations made in Montreal.

American Locks, Latches, House Trimmings and Furnishings, Nails, &c., unusually low.

Rough and Ready

Cradling Scythes,

Boston made.

A fresh imported stock of Crockery from England,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Direct from Boston, personally bought. Also, N. York Auction Lots of Fine Dress Trimmings,
Yankee Notions,
Silk Capes and Bordering,
Lace Veils, Mitts, Gloves,
Dusters, Skeleton Skirts and Hoops.

AT ONE-THIRD THE USUAL COST!

Carpet Warp, &c., all unusually low.

☞ *TERMS, LIBERAL, or trial!* ☜

CHAS. DOAN, AURORA;
C. DOAN & Co., SHARON.

June 16th, 1860. 3m-19

Agents Wanted!

Fifty Dollars a Month, and all Expenses paid.

AN active Agent is wanted in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell a well and to introduce our New National Double Thread Sewing Machine. Warranted equal to any high priced machine. Practical for every family, which makes it the cheapest and most popular machine in existence. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted, to travel and collect orders by Sample, at a salary of $50 per month and expenses. Business permanent. Address, with stamp, for conditions and instructions,

J. W. HARRIS & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Shoe and Leather Exchange.

July 19th, 1860. 2m23

A Card to the Suffering!

THE REV. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, while labouring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these diseases.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address,

REV. MR. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 5th, 1860. tf-21

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. N. PECK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will be in

NEWMARKET—the first three days of each month.
BRADFORD—the fourth of each month.
BOND HEAD—The 6th and 7th of May, July, September, November, January.
BROWNSVILLE—The 8th and 9th of the same months. When he will be most happy to wait upon those who require his services in any of the BRANCHES OF HIS PROFESSION.

Or make good any operation previously warranted.

Dr. S. N. P., for the future, intends to work cheaper than any other Dentist in the Province.

Teeth Inserted on Gold or Silver Plate or Vulcanized Rubber.

Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain, and particular attention paid to the Regulation of Children's Teeth.

Newmarket, May 2nd, 1860. tf-19.

A Sterling Fact, and no Humbug!

YOU HAD BETTER

TRY IT, THERE'S NO HARM.

JOHN WILLSON,

RESPECTFULLY INVITES A CALL from those who intend purchasing

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

of any description, after trying well every store before visiting his, as

☞ He will Warrant to Satisfy when all others fail. ☜

STORE,—on Main street, near the Telegraph Office, *NEWMARKET.*

Newmarket, May 25th, 1860. 1y-15

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

PREPARED from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system; these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package.—Price, in the United States and Canada, one Dollar.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

J. MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

NORTHROP & MOSES, Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for the Canadas.

For sale by,
M. W. BOGART, Newmarket,
C. DOAN & Co., Sharon;
Wm. MOORE, Brownsville.
H. D. ELLIS, Lloydton.

Feb. 7, 1860. tf-52

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

ON Wellington Street, in the Village of Aurora. For particulars, apply to

CHARLES BRELSFORD.

Newmarket, July 18, 1860. tf-21.

AFFLICTED READ!

European

MEDICAL HOUSE!

—AND—

Botanic Dispensary,

No. 51, KING-ST., WEST, TORONTO, C.W.,

—ESTABLISHED BY—

Dr. GOODING, (formerly of England.)

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most SUCCESSFUL mode of treating

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Marasmus or wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys & Bladder, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Chronic Complaints, &c., &c., etc.

☞ No Charge for Advice.

Dr. GOODING is now engaged in treating the class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new, it is based on scientific principles, and new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such, that patients can be cured at their own homes without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by bad habits in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pain, forgetfulness, sometimes a rising in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies.

Country Patients,

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential

Address,

DR. GOODING,
No. 51, West Bloor Street,
New York,

New York, Dec. 23, 1859. 1y-16

For Sale.

ON very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Station and King Hero, in the 5th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.

E. JACKSON.

July 5, 1860. tf-32

Township of East Gwillimbury

No.

A By-Law

To Abolish the Ward Divisions in the Township of EAST GWILLIMBURY.

WHEREAS, owing to the setting apart, by the Municipal Council of the County of York, of a certain portion of the township of East Gwillimbury into a separate municipality, now known as the Village of Holland Landing, thereby making it necessary to rearrange, or abolish the Ward divisions in the remaining portion of the said Township of East Gwillimbury, and whereas it is considered most expedient to abolish the ward divisions:

Be it therefore enacted, that the said Ward Divisions be and are hereby abolished, and any By-Law, or parts of By-Laws, authorizing such Ward Divisions, be and are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, that this By-Law shall be submitted to a vote of the Qualified Electors (said Electors not to include any residing within the incorporated boundaries of Holland Landing) of this Township, on the Twentieth and Twenty-first days of September now next ensuing, at the late polling places in the several Wards in this Township—said polls to be held by the Returning officers in the several Wards, according to the terms of the statute in that case provided, after being published for one month in the *New Era* newspaper.

This By-Law shall come into force immediately after the passing thereof.

Passed first and second readings, June 30th, 1860.

J. T. STOKES,
Town Clerk, E. Gwillimbury.

NOTICE!

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Proposed By-Law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of the Township of East Gwillimbury on the Twenty-second day of September, 1860.

Public Notice

Is hereby given to the Electors of the Township of East Gwillimbury (not including those residing within the incorporated boundaries of Holland Landing) that poll will be opened at the following places, viz: Ward

No. 1—Metropolitan Hall, Sharon,
No. 2—School House, Holland Landing,
No. 3—School House, Queensville,
No. 4—School House, Eastville,
No. 5—School House, School Section No. 8 Union Street, on Thursday and Friday the 20th and 21st days of September, 1860, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving votes for and against the said By-Law in the same manner as at a Municipal Election.

JOHN T. STOKES,
Town Clerk.

E. Gwillimbury, July 13th, 1860.

TOWN LOTS.

FOR Sale—Two vacant Building Lots, beautifully situated on Main Street, in a good location. Terms liberal. Apply to

E. JACKSON.

Newmarket, July 21, 1860. 2w-23

TORONTO

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Manufacturers!

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.,

3 & 4 Commercial Buildings, Yonge-st.

BEGS to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery Department.

Blank Books of Every Description.

All the National School Books at Publishers' prices. We would call special attention to our

Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers,

These goods being all our own manufacture, we are at much lower prices than those imported from Britian.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL! ☜

Toronto, April 26, 1860.

Spring Fashions

—OF—

MILLINERY GOODS

THE undersigned begs respectfully to intimate to the Ladies of Newmarket, and public generally that her

MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS

WILL BE OPEN

On THURSDAY, April 5th, 1860,

Where will be displayed the latest Fashions in Spring Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, &c., Embracing the newest French, English and American designs and patterns.

Prices Extremely Low!

ELLEN MAGUIRE.

Newmarket, March 29, 1860. tf-

ASTHMA. For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S

Bronchial Cigarettes.

Made by C. B. Strong & Co., 167, Nassau-street, N.Y. Price $1 per box; sent free by post.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

March 28, 1860. 6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT FROM BOSTON,

THE *LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST* lot of

BOOTS & SHOES

Brought into this section of country.

Women's Prunella Boots, from	$1	10c
Misses' Kid Do. "	$1	35c
Children's Shoes	$0	27c

The whole Stock having been bought before the rise, can be sold at prices which

DISTANCE COMPETITION.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Newmarket, April 5, 1860. tf-8

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament,

Capital 100,000.

Home Office Toronto.

President, I. C. GILMOR,
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MITCHIE, W. HENDERSON,
JAMES BEATY, RICE LEWIS,
WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS,
M. F. HAYS.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'y.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. tf-

Northern Railway of Canada.

TRAINS Leave Union Station as follows:

FOR COLLINGWOOD:

Mail - - - - - - - - 7 00 AM
Express - - - - - - - - 4 00 PM
Arrive at Collingwood, 1 00 P.M. and 9 00 P.M.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD:

Express - - - - - - - - 5 30 AM
Mail - - - - - - - - 9 00 PM
Arrive at Toronto, 12 00 A.M. and 8 00 A.M.

J. LEWIS, Superintendent's Office, Toronto,
Superintendent's Office, Collingwood,
Nov. 25, 1859. 1y

Agricultural.

Treatment of Animals Under Disease.

Continued from last week.

Mange is one of the most contagious disease to which the horse is liable. It is owing to a very minute insect, called the *Acarus equi*, which burrows under the skin, and breeds with great rapidity. Treatment—The skin should, in the first place, be cleared from all dirt, after which the following liniment should be thoroughly rubbed in, and it is better and safer than the whole of the body should receive a dressing:—

Sulphur vivan	- - -	4 ounces.
White hellebore	- - -	2 drachms.
Oil of tar	- - -	4 ounces.
Linseed oil	- - -	1 pound.

To be well mixed together. Plenty of friction should be employed in rubbing in the liniment, for this friction not only insures the better application of the ointment, but is in itself part of the curative treatment.—The liniment should be repeated daily for several days, after which the body should be well washed with soap and water, and the application renewed. Of course the worst places should receive the strongest and most frequent applications. Bleeding and physic are useless in this disease.

Chapped Heels consists of a breach in the continuity of the skin at the heels, and is produced by the application of wet and cold to the legs, so as to inflame the skin and parts beneath. Treatment—The horse should be put under the act of a brisk purgative, during which linseed poultices should be placed on the heels. Forced exercise should be avoided, as the motion will prevent the wound from healing, but a loose box may be allowed. After two days, the following lotion should be applied to the heels, and also the poultices, which may be continued for several days:—

Sulphate of zinc	- - -	4 drachms.
Alum, powdered	- - -	4 "
Water	- - -	1 pint.

As soon as the physic has ceased to operate, diuretics may be given, and, if necessary another purgative. After the irritation has been removed by the poultice and other treatment, the following powder may be applied daily to the chap:—

Powdered chalk	- - -	1 ounce
Sulphate of zinc	- - -	1 drachm.
Alum	- - -	1 "
Bole Armenia	- - -	4 drachms.

Mix.

Grease consists in a very peculiar and offensive discharge from the heels. The treatment should be the same as we have advised for chapped heels, but requires to be more vigorously pushed and longer continued. The occasional application of charcoal will be found useful as an antiseptic, in addition to the other remedial agents. Chloride of lime will also be useful. When allowed to go on unchecked, the heels become covered with excrescence, called *grapes*, which, when they do not occupy a very large extent of surface, may be removed by the knife and caustic, but when they occupy the whole surface of the skin, both of the heels and the leg, a cure is not to be anticipated.

Obstructions in the Gullet, is too far down to be removed by the hand, may be pushed down by a flexible probang, first well oiled, and by its means, with moderate pressure and skill, the body thurst down into the stomach.

Lameness arises from so many forms of foot disease, and is generally removable only by such lengthened treatment, which should be guided by the advice of a veterinary surgeon, that we shall not enumerate here the modes of treatment proper under the several causes to which it is attributable.

Wounds—The treatment of a simple incised wound consists in bringing the divided parts together, and retaining them in such position by sutures or bandages, plasters being for the most part precluded in the horse in consequence of the hair. In contused and lacerated wounds, a poultice should be applied after the wound is properly cleaned, and the ragged parts removed by a sharp knife, the wound at the same time being sprinkled daily with a little powdered rosin. When a healthy surface is secured, the wound may be stimulated daily with a compound tincture of myrrh, and protected from the atmosphere by an astringent powder, such as the following:—

Prepared chalk, powdered	- - -	1 ounce
Alum, powdered	- - -	1 drachm.
Armenian bole, powdered	- - -	1 "
Sulphate of zinc, powdered	- - -	1 scruple

To be well mixed together. Under such simple treatment very formidable wounds may be cured. The proper treatment of wounds in joints consists in closing the joint as quick as possible, and before inflamation is set up in the cavity. The horse should not, therefore, be walked any distance after the injury, all poultices must be avoided, or left off if previously applied, and if the opening is too large, the frequent application of a saturated solution of the bichloride of mercury, in spirits of wine, will coagulate the synovia, and thus form a temporary plug till granulations can be thrown out.

Operations are often required in the treatment of the diseases of the horse.

Bleeding is a very common operation, and, unless for some local purpose, is usually performed on the jugular vein, which runs on each side of the neck, from the head to the heart. It may be effected either by the lancet or the fleam; when the former is used, the right is the more convenient side for the operation, and the left for the fleam. The lancet requires more skill than the fleam. A sufficient quantity of blood having been abstracted, the orifice is closed by passing a pin through the lips of the wound, and winding a little tow round it.

Casting—For the performance of many operations, it is necessary to cast the horse, which is readily effected by putting hobbles or straps round each pastern, to which is attached an iron ring. A rope affixed to one is made to pass through the rings of the other hobbles, and being pulled by several men, the legs are drawn together, and the horse falls, care being taken to direct the fall on a soft bed of muck or straw. Another mode is to use a cart rope, at the middle of which a noose is made, and thrown over the neck; the ends are then passed between the legs and round the hocks of the hinder ones, and then through the noose, and being pulled suddenly, the hind legs are drawn forword, and the horse is tripped up and secured. The former mode of casting is much to be preferred, but the latter may be adopted on a rough unbroken colt when the former mode is not admissible.

Blistering is readily performed by rubbing an ointment of cantharides or Spanish flies into the leg or part for the space of ten minutes. The horse should not be allowed to lie down for two or three days, or to reach his leg with his mouth, for although the majority of horses will not injure themselves occasionally a serious blemish may occur. The following is a convenient form of blister:—

Lard or palm oil	- - -	8 ounces.
Venice turpentine	- - -	1 ounce.

which being melted together, the following ingredients may be slowly stirred in:—

Powdered cantharides	- -	2 ounces.
Powdered camphor	- -	1 drachm.

An ounce of the ointment will be sufficient for one leg.

Setoning consists in passing, by means of a seton needle, a piece of tape smeared with ointment under the skin, so as to produce suppuration. A seton may thus be passed from the cleft of the frog to the heel, the needle being curved for the purpose. For a more extended acquaintet with the veterinary art, we recommend the study of the works of the following modern authors—Blane, Percival, Spooner, Turner, White, and Youatt.

The writings of Mr G. H. Dadd, of Boston, an eminent American Veterinary surgeon may also be consulted by our readers with much advantage. His *American Veterinary Journal*, published monthly at one dollar per annum, is a most useful periodical, and ought to be in the hands of our principal farmers.

We hope soon to see the important suggestion of the Hon. Adam Ferguson in the last number of the *Agriculturist*, producing some practical result. Canada needs and can support in the best settled districts, regularly educated and experienced Veterinary Surgeons.

☞ There are two principal bores in society from which all the little bores spring viz.; there is a big bore No. 1—the man who knows too much; and bore No.2—the man who knows too little. Both are desperate bores!

☞ A gentleman having to pass through a river, which he supposed deep, bid his servant go before him. But he, to show his good breeding, replied, 'I will never be guilty of such ill-manners; pray sir, do you cross first, and I will follow.'

☞ A magistrate asked an Irishman whom he was questioning:

"Have you ever seen the sea?"

"Iver seen the say, yer honor? Be jabers an does yer honor suppose that I was trundled all the way over the salt water on a wheel barrow?"

A MINISTER'S wife says: The first time I took my eldest boy to church, when he was two and a half years old, I managed, with caresses, and frowns, and candy, to keep him very still till the sermon was half done. By this time his patience was exhausted, and he climbing to his feet, and stood on the seat looking at the preacher (his father) quite intently. Then, as if he had hit upon a certain relief for his troubles, he pulled me by the chin to attract my attention, and exclaimed in a distinct voice, "Mamma, make papa say amen!"

MOFFATS LIFE PILLS.—The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate head-aches, and all general derangements of health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Moffat's Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, head-ache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by DR. W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally throughout the country.

JOHN BOND, *Agent.*

January 6, 1860. 1y-47

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of TETUCO, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The Blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, to a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, universal as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sound, clearing and recruiting the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints	Leprosy of Epsom,
Chest Diseases	Headaches,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,	Secondary Symptoms
Diarrhœa,	Inflammation,	Worms.
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Roots of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tetucas, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and sold at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON, & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

—SOLD BY—

Dr. J. BENTLEY, *Newmarket.*
J. HARMAN, *Newcastle.*
J. H. ROWE, *King Station.*
W. HAWMAN, *Nobleton.*
NORTHROP & LYMAN, *Wholesale Agents, Newcastle.*
SIMPSON & DUNSFAUGH, *Toronto.*

July 12, 1860. 1y2

R. FLEMING

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker,

Sign of the Saddle and Collar, Main Street, Newmarket.

R. FLEMING in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and increasing number of customers for their liberal patronage solicits a continuance. He received a

Prize at the Late Provincial Exhibition,

Held in Toronto, for his manufacture of Harness, and therefore has every confidence in guaranteeing his work.

A choice assortment of Saddles, Bridles and *Martingales*,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,

Of every description, Whips, &c., &c., constantly kept on hand, as he is determined to give his friends and customers who favor him with their custom, articles of the best quality and newest style

AT MODERATE CHARGES.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be well paid for your trouble.

☞ *ALL WORK WARANTED.* ☜

Hides and suitable Farm Produce taken in exchange for Work.

All Orders and Repairing done on the shortest notice. Remember the place, ☞ *SIGN OF THE SADDLE AND COLLAR.* ☜

Main-st., Newmarket, July 7, 1859. tf-7

H. THOMPSON'S

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK EMPORIUM,

Opposite Mrs. Forsyth's Rail-Road Hotel,

Main-street, NEWMARKET.

H. THOMPSON has always taken the FIRST PRIZE for *SADDLES, HARNESS and COLLARS, wherever exhibited*, therefore, has every confidence in

☞ WARRANTING HIS WORK to give every SATISFACTION. ☜

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's *FANCY QUILTED and PLAIN SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, WHIPS, SPRURS, &c.: SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS* of every description constantly kept on hand and made to order.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

In all its branches done in the neatest style. ☞ Carriage Trimmings for sale.

ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

CHARGES MODERATE.

WANTED—200 lbs. Good Deer Hair.

Main-street, Newmarket, April 5th, 1860. tf-8

SELLING OFF.

Great Clearing sale of Family Groceries.

☞ At Cost, for Cash Only. ☜

IN consequence of not being able to clear off their goods by the date previously advertised, the subscribers have determined to continue the Sale until the whole of their immense Stock is completely disposed of.

Remember the Old Stand, 231, Yonge-st., Corner of Shuter-st.

J. C GRIFFITH, & Co.

Toronto, October 13, 1859. tf-35

NEW STOVE.

TIN & COPPER

WAREHOUSE,

Directly opposite the North American Hotel, Main-Street,

NEWMARKET.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage received since his commencement in business, respectfully intimates that he has just received a large and varied assortment of

COOKING, BOX, PARLOR, HALL AND BEDROOM STOVES,

Which he will sell at the lowest remunerative profits. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Tin Ware. Having added to his stock the whole of the

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

TIN-WARE, &c.,

Embracing the STOCK-IN-TRADE of MR. GEORGE MORTIMER, the whole will be disposed of

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also, on hand, a splendid assortment of

Fancy Bird Cages!

☞ Orders for Tin Roofing, Eave Troughing Plumbing and Bell Hanging, promptly executed.

COPPER WORK,

In all its branches, neatly executed, and on the most Reasonable Terms, such as

Copper Stills, Pumps, Steam-Pipes, Brewers' Kettles, &c.

Being a *PRACTICAL PLUMBER*, he is prepared to execute orders for the fitting up of a Water-Closets, Sinks, Cisterns, Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Baths, &c., &c.

Old Brass, Copper, Lead, and Rags taken in Exchange for Tin-Ware; likewise Farm Produce.

W. S. WAITE.

January 25, 1860. tf-50

ENGLISH CHEMICALS

General Drugs and Medicines!

DR. BENTLEY

HAS always in stock a complete assortment of the above, all of which are warranted genuine.

Persons requiring Medicines which can be relied on will do well to call, as they may depend on obtaining what they need and obtaining it fresh, pure and at a

REASONABLE PRICE!

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Iron, Quenine, Morse's Indian Root Pill, Vermifuge, and a supply of Botanic Medicines just received. Also,

Tussos, Syringes, Sponges, &c., &c.

Physicians and Dealers Supplied on liberal Terms.

The Drug Store, Corner of Main and Water Streets

Newmarket, Aug. 4, 1859. tf-2

ROBERT BRODIE

Builder, and Contractor,

NEWMARKET.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him, respectfully intimates to the public in general, that he is prepared to contract for the Erection or Removal of Buildings, or any description of work in connection with his line of business.

LUMBER FURNISHED IF REQUIRED.

☞ *WINDOW-SASH and DOORS* of every description ready-made and made to order on the shortest notice.

Shop—on Water-street, Newmarket.

Newmarket, March 21st, 1860. tf-v9-n6

Just Received

FROM Philadelphia, a full supply of Dr. D *JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.* Also—

Jayne's Guide to Health,

And Medical ALMANAC for 1860.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Newmarket, Oct. 6 1859. tf-31

NEW CABINET SHOP!!

J. & H. WARNER,

BEG respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have recently opened a

CABINET FURNITURE WARE ROOM,

Botsford's Old Stand—Main Street.

And are now prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favored in the newest style, and at low prices.

☞ *ALL WORK WARRANTED.* ☜

Newmarket, Feb. 24, 1859. tf-2

To Builders and Persons Building.

THE undersigned has now on hand a large quantity of

WINDOW SASH & PANELLED DOORS,

Which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices. He is also prepared to manufacture any description of Sash or Panel work on the shortest notice, or erect Buildings either by Contract or otherwise. Also, having a superior set of

JACKSCREWS,

Together with Tackles, Capsons, &c., for removing or raising Buildings, is prepared to take contracts for the same.

WM. V. SOUTHARD.

Newmarket, July 7, 1857. tf-23

A CARD.

TO THOSE who prefer *NATURE'S REMEDIES* which are in accordance with the laws of life,

FREE FROM ALL POISONS,

calculated to build up instead of break down the Constitution will find such

Medicines and Remedies,

for all diseases, at *Dr. Ford's office, Newmarket*, prepared with care. He would also state that he will be at home on Mondays and Saturdays; and personally attend to patients who may wish advice or medicine. He has engaged the services of DR. GROVER, who will at all times attend to calls.

Newmarket, Nov. 24, 1859. tf-41

FOR SALE.

EIGHT ACRES and 60 Rods of Land, situate on Yonge-st., being the South West corner of Lot No. 72, in the 1st Con. of Whitchurch, with House, Barn, and Stable thereon. The Land is cleared and of good Quality.

For terms which are liberal, apply to James Christeson, Inn Keeper, Yonge-st., or to,

Wm. MOSLEY,
Land Agent, &c., Aurora.

December 23, '58. tf-45

CHEAP

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

[Opposite Mr. Thos. Lukr's Hotel,]

Holland Landing.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Holland Landing, and Public in general, that he has constantly on hand a large stock of

GENTS, YOUTHS, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES,

and Gaiters,

Of superior material and workmanship. Our experience in the business warrants us in saying, that we can supply purchasers with a better article than was ever before offered for sale in Holland Landing at the Lowest Remunerating Prices in Cash.

☞ A Call is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS HIGGINS.

Holland Landing, Jan. 2, 1860. tf-47

Notice.

BRAN and SHORTS to *Exchange for WOOD* at the Newmarket Steam Mills.

By order of the Assignees.

O. FORD.

ALSO, *LOGS WILL BE SAWN* in the Spring, on Shares or by the thousand feet.

By order of the Assignees.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Dec. 29, 1859. tf-46

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,

Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the *NEW ERA OFFICE.*

Newmarket, June 9, 1859.

MILLINERY.

MISS FLEMING

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Ladies of Newmarket and vicinity, that she has now on hand a large and varied stock of

Millinery Goods

adapted for the season, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Felt Hats Remodeled

to the Latest Fashion, and

Straw Bonnets Colored on the shortest notice.

☞ A call respectfully solicited. ☜

Newmarket, Nov. 17, 1859. tf-1859

LAND FOR SALE,

—OR—

EXCHANGE FOR STOCK.

IN the Township of Proton, a Valuable *BUSH LOT*, containing

FIFTY ACRES,

Twenty-four of which are in a high state of cultivation, with

Good Log House and Barn.

This Lot is situated on the *New Gravel Road* now being constructed from Toronto to Owen Sound, and is within ten minutes' walk of the Church School & Post Office; also, in the same Township

One Hundred Acres,

Having Twelve Acres Cleared, with

HOUSE AND BARN ON SAME;

also Ninety-nine Acres; also,

One Hundred Acres Bush Land,

In the Township of Albermarle.

☞ For further information, apply to

THOMAS WINDEL,

Queensville, P.O., all letters to be pre-paid.

Queensville, Jan. 31, 1860. 1m-51

Important to Shoe-Makers!

NEWMARKET TANNERY.

THE Subscriber having Rented the above Establishment from Mr. Wm. WALLIS, intends carrying on the

Tanning Business

In all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of *LEATHER*, such as Spanish and Slaughter Sole, Upper, Kip, Calf, Cordivan and Lace Leather. Also, for sale—

Tanner's Oil and Cow-Hair!

All of which will be sold cheap, for cash, or three months' credit.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND SKINS.

THOMAS FOLEY.

Newmarket, April 29, 1858. tf-11

WAR! WAR! WAR!

Upon Bad Work and High Prices!

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers that he has

REMOVED TO HIS NEW PREMISES,

Nearly opposite Mr Morris' Grocery,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,

Where he will be most happy to wait upon those who may feel disposed to entrust him with their orders.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of all descriptions, Ready-Made, kept constantly on hand. As the work is all executed under his own supervision, he has great confidence in recommending it to the public.

J. RHINEHART.

Newmarket, May 14, 1857. tf-15

A FIRST CLASS

DRUG STORE!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of

AURORA

And Vicinity, and the Public generally, that he has opened out a

DRUG STORE,

In the above mentioned place, in the Building formerly occupied by Wm. Atkinson.

The stock consists, in part, of the following articles:—Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Pure Liquors for medical uses, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Camphor, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Turpentine, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stationary, &c., &c.

All of which is entirely Fresh, and of the first Quality; in short his Stock comprises all the leading articles usually kept in a Drug Store; and as his facilities in Purchasing Goods cannot be excelled by any one, he will sell as low as any establishment in the country.

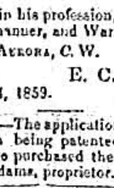
Physicians' Prescriptions ACCURATELY compounded.

Teeth Extracted

On the shortest notice,—or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY skillfully performed, and Warranted.

C. S. LLOYD.

Aurora, Nov. 25, 1858. 1y41



Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

BY THE USE ON ELECTRICITY,

BY DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WHO will be at the *NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL* Newmarket, the 1st Tuesday of each Month.

Teeth Inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber.

All operations in his profession, performed in the most approved manner, and Warranted.

Residence:—AURORA, C. W.

E. C. EDMONDS.

Aurora, Nov. 4, 1859. tf-38

TAKE NOTICE.—The application of Electricity for Extracting Teeth being patented for the Province of Canada, I have purchased the right to use the same of W. *O.* Adams, proprietor.

TO BUILDERS!

PARTIES Wishing to Build, Move Turn or Raise Buildings, of any description, would do well to call on

Stephen Webster,

As he has all the tools necessary for the above purposes, which he will let on the following terms.

Jack Screws, each,	- -	£0	2	6 per day
Rollers per set	- - -	0	5	0 "
Tackles,	- - - - -	0	10	0 "

Being only one-half the price usually charged in this place. The undersigned is also ready to contract for the erection, moving or raising of Buildings, of all descriptions.

STEPHEN WEBSTER.

Newmarket, July 17, 1857 tf-24

CHEAP

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business in

Newmarket,

The undersigned begs respectfully to intimate that he is now in receipt of the Largest, Cheapest, and most varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

Ever offered by him to the public, embracing Ladies', Gents' and Children's

BALMORAL BOOTS,

Of superior quality,—together with Boots and Shoes of almost all descriptions.

☞ *A Call is respectfully solicited.* ☜

W. CARLINE.

Newmarket, March 1, 1860. tf-v9-n9

Pure Liquors and Rich Wines.

THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and Connoisseurs is requested to the stock of—

Hennessey's Brandy,
Rich Old Port,
Holland's Gin,
Fine Teddy Whiskey,
Dublin Porter, &c., &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Main Street, Newmarket, June 24, 1859. tf-21

Village Lots for Sale.

THE Subscribers have 12 or 14 Lots to dispose of, in the handsome

VILLAGE OF QUEENSVILLE,

the most of them are on Main-street—Terms easy.

JAS. AYLWARD, & SON.

Queensville, Jan. 20, 1860. tf-51

Take Notice.

Miss SUSANNA McCAUSLAND,

BEGS to state to the inhabitants of *NEWMARKET*, and surrounding country, that she has taken the

PICTURE GALLERY,

Of the late *W. H. SOUTHARD*, opposite Mr. Bogart's Store, where she will remain for a short time. A call is solicited.

N. B. Business hours from 9 o'clock a. m., to 3 o'clock p. m.

Newmarket, Nov. 10, 1859. tf-39

FARM FOR SALE,

IN the Township of King, 2nd Concession Lot *No.* 6, County of York, Canada West, containing

200 ACRES—120 Cleared,

and in a high state of cultivation, with Good Buildings, an Orchard, and well watered.

It is situated 1¼ miles from Yonge-street, 3 miles from Holland Landing, and 4 miles from the flourishing Village of Newmarket. It will be sold in one lot, or in two of 100 acres each. The land is of first-rate quality.

For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, ESQ., Newmarket;

DR. BULL, Lloydtown; or,

JAMES F. GORDON,

on the premises.

King, Jan. 24, 1860. tf-50

Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

AFTER an unprecedented successful practice of over thirty years, being about retiring from active practice, at the request of numerous friends, in all parts of the country, has consented to make two Medical Preparations upon which he has bestowed the care and knowledge of his long experience, and has left them with the different druggists for sale. To those who are acquainted with the Doctor nothing need be said; to others, it is but necessary to say, that he has for years prescribed for from 4000 to 5000 persons, annually, and always with the greatest success. Cases that have baffled other medical men, yielded readily to his treatment. The Doctor, however, has not been able, like others to cure everything with one preparation, but has put up his medicine in two bottles, which are numbered 1 and and 2. The number 1 is a

BLOOD PURIFIER,

Superior to the purest extract of Sarsaparilla, made entirely of roots and herbs of this and foreign countries, the best properties of which are extracted by an entire new chemical process. It acts in larger doses as an active physic, in smaller ones as an alterative working directly on the Liver and Kidneys, expelling therefrom all morbid matter, thus bringing into action all the organs that may have become inactive, and may be relied on to cure *Liver Complaints and complaints of the Kidneys, Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, General Debility, Old Ulcer, Scrofula Erysipelas, Indigestion, Infirmities of Youth and Age*, and all other diseases which have their origin in a disordered or impure state of the blood. It is a strengthening nature, and will never weaken or prostrate the body. The number 2 is a

FEVER MEDICINE,

And must never be taken unless in connection with No. 1. It will then cure *Inflammatory Rheumatism all kinds of Fevers and Agues, the worst effects of Colds, Coughs and all Pains whether Chronic or Acute.* These medicines will effect Cures, not removals from one part of the body to the other.

☞ Remember, to prevent confusion, these medicines are prepared by OLD DOCTOR FREDERICK DELLENBAUGH, who has practiced in Buffalo over 27 years.

To prevent fraud, a correct likeness of the Doctor is on the wrapper of each bottle, and "Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh & Co., Buffalo N, Y." blown in the glass. Directions accompanying each bottle. No. 1 is sold for $1 per bottle; No. 2 for 75cts. With this simple notice they are offered to the public, relying on their virtues in recommending themselves.

☞ For sale by JOHN BENTLEY Newmarket. JOHN BOND, Newmarket.

September 22, 1859. 6m—33

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

IN THE

Township of East Gwillimbury,

BEING Lot *No.* 20, on Union Street, 4th Concession, and distant two and a half Miles from the

VILLAGE OF QUEENSVILLE,

Consisting of 185 Acres of excellent land,—of which 160 Acres are cleared—well fenced with Cedar, and under a high cultivation,—with good

DWELLING HOUSE, TWO COTTAGES,

Two large Barns and Extensive Sheds and Stables for Cattle and Sheep. Also, a large Cellar for Roots. Buildings—all frame, new, and of the best construction. The above is one of the best

Grain and Grazing Farms

North of the Oak Ridges. A large portion of the land is underdrained with tile or wood, and the whole laid out in 10 Acre fields. Two Good Wells and sufficient supply of water on the farm for Stock, at all seasons.

☞ Possession would be given in the fall; or immediately, if crops taken at a valuation.

Terms Liberal.

CAROLINE L. WILLCOCKS.

Holland Landing, April 7, 1859. tf-

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

THE undersigned in tendering thanks for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that having again got possession of his

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

He is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him, with NEATNESS AND DISPATCH; and he is determined to adopt, in future, the

Cash System,

His prices will correspond with the times.

Double Wagon, finished, for	-	$65
Horse Shoe per Span, all round	-	$ 2

And all other work in proportion.

☞ *Constantly on hand: Double Wagons, Sleighs, &c.,*

Which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Short Credit.

JOHN McKAY.

Newmarket, March 6, 1860. tf-4

CASH FOR PIGS.

THE subscriber will pay the Market Price in Cash for 100 *STORE PIGS.*

D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, March 21, 1860. tf-6

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

General Agent, British North American Colonies

CHARLES F. TILSTONE

MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent—of the nett excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the *"Equitable"* are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, *Agent.*
Newmarket.

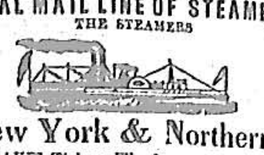
March 2, 1859.

Lake Ontario Express,

AND

ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE STEAMERS



New York & Northerner

LEAVE Tinings Wharf every Evening at 5 o'clock, for

Cape Vincent, Brockville, & Ogdensburgh, Connecting at Cape Vincent, with steamer for Kingston, and with Rome and Watertown Rail Road for Albany, and New York; connecting at Ogdensburgh with Royal Mail Steamers for Montreal and Quebec, and with Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central Rail Road for Boston, and all points East; connecting at Prescott, with Prescott and Ottawa Rail Road for

OTTAWA CITY.

The above Steamers leave Toronto every morning at 7 o'clock for Lewiston, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

☞ For freight or passage, apply to S. WALTON, Old Royal Mail Office, No. 8, Front Street, next door to American Hotel, or at office, head of Tinings Wharf.

W. BOWEN, *Agent.*

Toronto, July 10, 1860. tf-22

Patent, Patent.

IMPORTANT TO SHOE MAKERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade in general that he has bought of Mr. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Patentee, the full right to Vend and Sell in the North Riding of York, the improved method of

CUTTING AND CRIMPING.

The great advantages derived from this Patent is, that Crimping in the usual way is entirely done away with, as Crimping Machines and Blocks are not required. There is also a saving of three to four fronts in one side of upper. This feature is well worthy the attention of those who belong to the Trade. Our experience in the business warrants us in saying that this improved method is of a greater benefit to the Trade than anything yet introduced. The above Patent Right was granted April 5th, 1859. Parties in the Trade wishing to purchase Shop Rights, will please address to the subscriber,—

THOMAS HIGGINS,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HOLLAND LANDING.

Holland Landing, Jan. 2, 1860. tf-47

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor

IS pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel in Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the past year, in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended, and made more commodious; there has been completed in the new wing, a great number of well-ventilated sleeping rooms, and the house throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the Beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with New SPRING MATTRASSES. The Proprietor expects, that by continuing his personal management of the concern, The ALBION, to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the *Best Dollar and a Half Hotel in Canada.*

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1859. 1y-tf

Wanted to Exchange.

BRAN and Shorts for Store Pigs and a Fancy Cow.

Apply to the Newmarket Steam Mills.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Feb 1860. tf-51

NEWMARKET

Stove, Copper, Tin, Iron, and Japan WAREHOUSE!

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed to the firm of HODGE & SON, the undersigned respectfully intimate to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,

And having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. SARAH DAVIS, our Shop has been removed there, where will be found constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,

Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware; Cistern Pumps, and Lead Piping.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.

☞ Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Rags, Sheepskins, Furs of every description, and Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods. ☜

J. & J. HODGE.

Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856. t